PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,785—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BELL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT all Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th Feb.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meconzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	N. Colledani	6,300	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,149	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued v Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb, 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Deputy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Editions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.

27th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Murio	17th Feb, 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "FO" and s.s. "R. RUBATTINO," ARRIVED under General Average on 10th June and 6th July, 1901, respectively, are hereby informed that the Average Adjustments having been completed the percentages payable towards them are fixed to be 6·70 and 11·73 by the Adjusters. They are therefore requested TO PAY the BALANCE (deducting the deposites paid by them) at the Offices of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company and obtain receipts for such full payments to enable them to recover same from the Insurance.

F. CROCCO.

27, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 39 & 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. We 30 years continuous success.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS

WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOICEST SWEETS of all kinds freshly manufactured upon the premises. FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, PRALINES, NOUGAT, ALMONDS, WALNUTS GLACES, &c., &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.

A SPECIALITY.

BALLS, SOIREES, PICNIC PARTIES,

CATERED for at MODERATE RATES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION of the PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 SHARP!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 SHARP!!

SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE

and Party from Government House.

Specially Selected Programme on this occasion.

ZULU WAR EPISODE

DEFENDING THE COLOURS.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,

Will introduce the highly trained thoroughbred black mare BESS, trained by him in six weeks.

NEW CYCLE TRICKS ....By the Great Valdares.

NEW COMIC ENTREES

By the Clown of all Clowns,.....GUILLAUME,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, February 11th and 14th, 1903.

GRAND MATINEES.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LD.

MR. TATA'S LARGE HOTEL at Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be known as "TAJ MAHAL HOTEL" will be OPENED from 1st December next. APPLICATIONS are invited from Tradesmen for RENTING SHOPS in the HOTEL PREMISES. There are altogether 13 shops with areas varying from 700 to 2,600 sq. feet each. For rents and other particulars apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

5th February, 1903.

AN AUCTION SALE

OF

RARE OLD BOOKS

INVALUABLE to the antiquary and all who are interested in Indian Ancient and Modern will be held at

PEAKE, ALLEN & Cos., Lucknow,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1903, at 8 A.M.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

SALE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold AN AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 2450 Khandis stored at Kodibag, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots, at 3 P. M., on the 16th FEBRUARY, 1903, in the Range Forest Office at Kumta.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 200 for each depot bid for as security for good faith

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Karwar and Range Forest Officer's Offices at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Bhatkal between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., on every day save Sundays and holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Camp Santgal, Kanara District, 1st February, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until ONE O'CLOCK on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1903, for the SUPPLY from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904, of the undermentioned ARTICLES for the use of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay:—

1. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
2. CHARCOAL common large, per maund.
3. OIL, Cocoanut (Cochin), per cwt, and Oil, Castor (Calcutta), per cwt,
4. TALLOW clarified, per cwt.
5. FIREWOOD Babool, per candy.

A list of Miscellaneous Articles required under Tender No. 1 will be supplied on application.

For Tender No. 1 a sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited on acceptance.

For Tenders Nos. 2 and 3 sums of Rupees 300 each must be deposited on acceptance.

For Tenders Nos. 4 and 5 a deposit of Rupees 100 each will be required.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rupees 50 as earnest money, which will be forfeited in the event of a tenderer refusing to sign the articles of agreement after acceptance of his tender. Samples of Oils should be furnished by Contractors in sealed bottles.

For further particulars, apply at the Mint from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Mint Master does not bind himself to accept the terms of the lowest or of any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Mint Master.

His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, the twentieth day of February, 1903, for works in STREET PORTIONS of HOUSE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS in various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment of Rs. 4,000 to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 5,000, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th February, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 65 6 of 1902.

BALKRISHNA MAHADEO, residing at Oomerkhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff,

versus

BABU NARAYEN HANMANTA, son, heir and legal representative of JIJABAI, widow of NARAYEN HANMANTA, a minor by his guardian ad-litem GAJABAI, wife of PATLOBA Pandurang ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 21st day of January, 1903, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing, built thereon, situate without the Fort in 5th Kamatipura Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4177 and No. 1073, and new Survey No. 6318, and Old Survey No. 3315, containing by admeasurement 417-7 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1722, and Street No. 16, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Anandrao Vaijrari, on or towards the West by the house of Muikoo Erappa, on or towards the North by the 5th Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's Passage, which is now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esq., in High Court Suit No. 635 of 1901, as a Receiver appointed therein.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 28th day of February, 1903, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of February, 1903.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures wherever copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1903.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate No. 568 for TWO SHARES Nos. 8172 and 8173 in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued to SETT MOLCHAND, now deceased, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Nemchund Mulchand,
Administrator to the Estate of the late SETT MOOLCHAND.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods to many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
33, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdass Hospital, Bombay.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS. LONDON.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS. OPEN TO ALL CANDIDATES.

EXAMINATION CENTRE:—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, Marine Lines.

EXAMINATION FEES:—THREE RUPEES, per subject.

THE Examinations will be held between 7 and 10 A. M. in Bombay on the same days as in London, viz., TYPEWRITING on 27th April, BOOK-KEEPING 1st May, SHORTHAND on 5th May.

Apply before 12th instant to

Mr. K. S. AIYAR,
Principal.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES
TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE ACTING AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to NOON of the 13th March 1903, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper B. and N.-W. R.

Samastipur, 3rd February, 1903.

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Races are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies... ... ...Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies ... ... " 22

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS,
OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady ... ...Rs. 3
Admittance to Private Paddock ... ... " 6
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each " 1
Children ... ... " 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets ... ...Rs. 1-8
Children ... ...As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

ALL SKIN DISEASES

and sores, including the most apparently hopeless cases, have been submitted to a very careful treatment and skilful scientific examination, and can now be positively cured by a harmless, soothing and healing fluid, of immense value to all suffering from any kind of skin disease. It has been tested and proved to be successful in cases of many years' duration. It relieves itching and irritation at once, and is widely known as

"ANTEXEMA."

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING," unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 38 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNE & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

WANTED TWO OVERSEERS having experience in ROADS and BUILDINGS. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 horse allowance. Apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Gondal (Kathiawar), before 1st proximo.

WANTED TWO GOVT. PENSIONERS for a Merchant's Office. State caste and age and on what pension and when retired, also to which Department belonged. Apply, stating lowest salary expected, to Box No. "1618F," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, A GOVERNESS TO TEACH a Young Girl of nine years of age. Matriculated. She must know the following subjects:—Kindergarten, Drawing, Painting, Music, Playing the Piano, Singing, Musical Drill and Action Songs, Needle Work, Kindergarten Work and Fancy Work, one must be a European. As to other conditions, apply to Box "No. 145 J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A GRADUATE in a Merchant's Office. Starting pay Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply stating caste and age to Box No. "1655F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, from April next, on the Ridge, now occupied by Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley. Apply to HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers.—BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Churon Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations!

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 1. To be had at this Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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ROTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and Alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,

REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS,

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vienna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50, 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

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MAY BLOSSOM.

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid Market.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,713 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.

Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr

The amount payable would be Rs.

13	10,723	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR.

Price Re 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET,

A WELL-FURNISHED FLAT, in "West View," Middle Colaba. Two Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms attached. Large Drawing and Dining Room in one. A good Verandah. All open to the Westerly Breeze. This is one of the best Houses in Middle Colaba. A RUBBER TYRE VICTORIA and fast going HORSE may be had for the keep if required.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE ONLY

MOTOR CAR

FOR INDIA

IS THE

LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

WITH A

KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration

No Noise

Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.

Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

AOURE renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, CURE and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to P. G. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. A. TURNER, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute, on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, at 5 P.M.

SUBJECT—"Malarial Fevers in Bombay, their relation to mosquitoes, causes and prevention."

Members, their Families and Friends, are invited to attend.

W. C. CAREY,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION-SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as handsome marble top pier tables with pier glasses, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, mirror door almirahs, cupboards, book and hat stands, meat-safe, Brussel's carpets,

4 dozen new bentwood chairs.

3 cases photographic dry Empress, Special, and Ilford plates, Elliot kodak, Ilford printing and bromide papers,

6 fancy mirrors of different sizes,

1 set ivory billiard balls, little used.

1 set ivory billiard balls and 17 Pyramid and 9 Pool balls.

The property of a medical man consisting of pocket cases, dental instrument case, syringe, medicine chest, batteries books, crockery, etc.

By order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Bai Meherbai, widow of the late Mr. Jehanghir Jamsetjee Iranee—

1 gold open-faced watch showing dates, week days, months and phases of the moon.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Rooda Yashovitz, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, cupboards, looking glasses, pictures, lamps, clothes, carpets, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Gent's "Triumph" bicycle nearly new.

1 roll carriage rubber-tyre 43 feet.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 strong built light dog-cart.

1 ,, office shigram.

1 glass-fronted circular brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fire Brigade Station, Sandell Street, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, sweet-toned Cantante Resonante square piano by Rose, lamps, pictures, D.-B, B.-L. gun by Tolley, S.-B. gun, table ornaments, garden plants, &c., the property of "Lady."

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden, fern-house, &c., the property of P. G. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. AMELIA CRAWFORD, viz.:—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollock Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 55 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-2, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

100 BALES KHANDEISH COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Chanda Ranjee's Press, in the godown of Moocadam Vassonjee Poonja, by order of Bhurmal Sripal and on account and at the risk of Goculbhoy Jollutram.

K. C.—100 F. P. Bales Khandeish Fully Good Machine Ginned Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes' brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery-ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, a quantity of other, flat and spring steel, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

FOR SALE.

One Columbia graphophone, complete.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Bai Virbaijee Sorabjee Cadivala and on account and risk of Gordhan Gopal Soni.

A lot of gold ornaments consisting of gold necklaces, bangles, bracelets, studs, chains, &c,

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years :—

	Plot No.	Building area.	Garden space.	Total
Wodehouse Road	11A	885 sq. yds.	526·71 =	1411·88
Colaba Causeway	11C	289 ,, ,,	479·76 =	1566·16

Plot No. 11A will be leased for residential purposes only but plot No. 11C may be utilized as a shop on the ground floor facing the Causeway and for residential purposes or offices.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak-and blackwood plain and carved furniture, made to order by Robert and others, rich glassware and porcelain-ware by Preacher and Co., best plateware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, drawing room suit, cabinets, large chiffoneers with mirror back, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, Singapore chairs, one sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium, Singer's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, one large cabinet ice-box with filter, iron safe, perambulator gentleman and lady's bicycles, garden-plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, etc., the property of THOMAS GAHAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TYPISTS AND OTHERS. SALE OF TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will on account and risk of the consignee, sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February, at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m., a consignment of typewriters of the well-known makers, consisting of—

2 Densmore typewriters, foolscap.

1 Hammond typewriter.

1 Remington typewriter.

And a lot of accessories consisting of carbon papers, ribbons, oil, brushes, machine covers, eraser shields, inks etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1903. Auctioneers.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds. G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1/4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9/16	= + 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 15-16	= — 1/16
2 months hence	21 7/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	47 3/8	= — 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·14 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin ,,	20·43 3/4	= + 1·4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	3 3/8	per ct = + 1-8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/4	per ct = + 1-8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	per ct = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	per ct = ,,

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/4	per ct = ,,
7 day market loans	3 3/8	per ct = ,,

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 3 60,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	70,000
Gold to Bombay	£	50,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	10,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guserat 36 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 35 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone dull.

Arrivals—"Olympia" " D. Balduino."

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4·88 2 Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·78	4·78	4·79	4·81
+1	+1	+1	+2
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·81	4·81	4·72	4·62	4·42
+2	+2	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port		25,600 bales.
Do. last year		15,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain		6,000 ,,
,, Continent		34,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands		9·15
Futures, month of March	8·95	+ 4
Do. do. July	8·95	+ 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 15-16	
Futures month of May	9·02	+ 2
Do. August	8·79	+1
Tone at close	steady.	

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 1,53,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ... 75,000
,, ,, France and Continent ... 1,33,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 4,60,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports ... 4,39,000

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	62,000
,, Sold for spec.	6,000
,, Sold for exportation	2,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	78,000
,, Actual exports	10,000
,, Week's Imports	1,03,000
,, Stock	5,80,000
Surats week's sales	100
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	700
,, Week's Imports	3,000
,, Stock	10,000
Afloat American	1,80,000
,, Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 6th February 1903 :—

Cotton	22,390 bales.
Wheat	11,233 cwts.
Linseed	2,352 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,400 ,,
Gingellyseed	22,333 ,,
Poppyseed	333 ,,
Groundnuts	704 ,,
Castorseed	5,421 ,,
Rice	5,723 ,,
Myrabollams	3,488 ,,
Cottonseed	19,877 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Caledonia from London,—

Gold Bullion	Rs.	5,84,080
Gold Coin	,,	90,000
Silver Bullion	,,	20,40,909

BOMBAY, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	115
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 10
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 13

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 2nd February	7	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready steady	7 10	
Forward April-May	7 10	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 10	to 5 12
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5 14	to 5 15
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May ...	6 7	to 6 8
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 14	
Forward April-May ...	7 10	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 8	
Forward April-May. ...	24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	35 12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ...	35 4	
25 ,, ,, ,, ...	24 4	
50 ,, ,, ,, ...	33 4	
Black Kutnee ,, ,, ...	31 12	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	15,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·79	4·79	4·80	4·82
+1	+1	+1	+1
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
4·82	4·82	4·73	4·53	4·43
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market is firm and prices have advanced about Re. 1 for spot and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for forward contracts. There has been a good enquiry from exporters and mills and the day's sales are estimated at about 4,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	155 —	25 Feb
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	161 ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	171	161 ...	do
Belauti, M G	182	175 ...	do
Khandesh, (M G)		169 161	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	187	181 ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	188	182 ...	do
Akola (M. G.) }			
Khamgaum do } ...	184	177 ...	do
Karanja do }			
Oomra good staple ...	192	184 ...	do
Broach M. G. ...	214	208 ...	do
Do do ...	213	... 201	25 Mar.
Bhowngagar M G	194	184 ...	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	...	... 170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	... 204·5	do.
Westerns	...	... 191	do

MME. MELBA will, it is estimated, make a clear profit of £30,000 on her thirty-five concerts in Australia. The takings for one performance alone came to nearly £3,000.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

THOMAS—February 1, at Llantysilio Hall, Llangollen, North Wales, John Thomas, formerly of Messrs J Thomas and Co, Calcutta, aged 61 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—January 24, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Rev G M Davies, Chaplain, of twins (girl and boy).

GRAHAM—January 23, at Agra, the wife of E C Graham, Fyzabad, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KIRWAN—STONEY—February 3, at the Cathedral of St. George, Madras, by the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras: Lionel Edward Kirwan, third son of the late Revd Richard Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham, Honiton, and Rural Dean of Devon, to Evelyn Waller, elder daughter of Edward Waller Stoney, M E, M Inst C E.

RULACH—YOUNG—January 28, at Christ's Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev G R M Roche, Owen Henry George Rulach, Superintendent, Post Offices, to Frances Merodyth Young, younger daughter of the late John Dobson Young, Superintendent, Northern Indian Salt Revenue Department.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—January 30, at Pachmarhi, C P, the dearly loved wife of Rev G M Davies, Chaplain, aged 37 years.

DALYELL—February 2, at Bareilly, U. P. A. and O., Eleanor Grace, the beloved wife of Barrack Master Frederic Deaves, M. W. S., aged 36 years.

TUSON—February 3, at Cheiston Manor, Torquay, Surgeon General Edward Bailey Tuson, A M D, aged 83 years and 11 months.

THOMAS—January 28, at Mongbyr, Theodore Byke Thomas, Indian Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water 8-46m., 10-3a. Low water, 37m., 3-0a.

First Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

W. I. Lawn-Tennis (Singles and Doubles) Challenge Cups Meeting.

Harmston's Circus.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Shahanoor and Melbourne left the Dock on Friday.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Durga fair will commence on Monday and continue for five days.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Caledonia entered and the steamers Mazagaon, Oriental, Vindobona, and Beatrice left the dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per transport Surada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-day.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Dullabdas Mookhand, a resident of Bholeshwar Road, has reported to the Police that his servant, whom he had engaged on Wednesday last, disappeared on Friday with gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 435.

BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A short sketch of the life and poems of Longfellow illustrated with songs will be given by Mrs. Hatchell on Tuesday at Mrs. Tata's Bungalow, mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill, at 5 o'clock. Purdah arrangements will be made, members of the Association are invited to bring lady friends.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations &c., during the month of January:—The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Rs. 50; Mr. G. Service, Rs. 2; Professor A. L. Covernton, ,, Dingam grain merchanteer and Messrs Sha Hirji K shavji and Sha Tokershi Mulji, sweets.

EXPLOSION.—On Friday afternoon, one Abba Laximon, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, employed in the quarry of one Kondajee Baloo, at Pa el Bhoiwada, was severely injured by the sudden explosion of a charge of blasting powder. It appeared that Abbas was ramming home the charge with a copper hammer, when it exploded owing to hard ramming. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—In Government House Road, Parel, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Jankibai, a Hindu widow, aged twenty-two years. The deceased had been insane for the last two or three years, and occasionally used to be violent. She was missed from home on Monday last. A search was made for her, but to no purpose, and a report was made to the Police. On Friday last her body was found floating in a well close by her house in Government House Road, Parel. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a well while of unsound mind.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sander Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Trikam Nagarsha, a Hindu, with house-breaking and theft. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that on Friday morning at about half past ten o'clock the accused broke into the strong room of the shop of Amichand Panalal, jeweller, in Shaik Memon Street, and took away a bar of silver valued at about Rs. 1,500. The accused had cut down the staple attached to the door of the strong room with a file and got access to it. On finding the door in that condition when the shop was opened the Bhaya in the employ of the complainant called him to the shop. The complainant on taking an inventory of the articles in the strong room found one ingot of silver short. He informed the police of the loss. The same afternoon the accused was brought to the shop where he admitted his guilt to the complainant. He pointed out to the shop of one Kantilal Pitamber in Abdul Rehman Street where he had left the bar of silver. The bar was recovered from Mohanlal Harichand, a munim of Kantilal Mr. Godinho pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and begged for mercy. The complainant also asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the accused. Taking the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Mohanlal Harichand, a munim of Kantilal Pitamber, a shroff in Abdul Rehman street, was then charged before the same Magistrate with receiving the stolen silver bar. Mr. Bhalshanker of Messrs Bhalshanker and Kanga solicitors, defended the accused there being no evidence to show that the accused knew the silver bar to be stolen property when he received it the Magistrate discharged him.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Mansfield Plate—6 furlongs.—Record Reign 9 12. Stand Off 9 8, Cretonne 9 6, Loch Clieveden 9 1, Security 8 10, Maito 8 4, Forest 7 10, Spiralstock 7 9, Headsman 7 8, Lochaber 7 7, Venesia 7 6, Rando 7 4, Harpist 7 1, Gaudio 7 1, Cardinal 6 13, and Kingston 6 10.

The Mahalaxmi Stakes—1½ miles.—Cretonne 10 10, Swiftsure 8 7, Firecracker 8 3, Ayrdale 8 2, Leonidas 8 1, Harpist 8 0, Spark 7 13, Trenton 7 13, Fitzeros 7 12, Planet 7 9, Peninsular 7 7, and Misty 7 3.

Forfeit for above races is due for horses not struck out before 6 p.m. on Monday, 9th February, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 7th February.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 31st January 1903—	
By Council Bills	13,351,633
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 1st Jan. 1903 to 31st March 1903	2,648,094

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has subscribed £250 towards the expenses of providing attractions for the Cork Exhibition this summer, one of the leading features of which is to be the section devoted to Irish manufactures and industries.

ADMIRAL Sir F. Bedford, has been winning golden opinions among Anglo-Australians since his appointment as Governor of the "Golden West." In a sailor-like message to Westralia, Admiral Bedford says: "I have never been to Australia, but I am deeply interested in all connected with it, and have an earnest desire to do all in my power to promote the advance of the State which I am so proud to have been appointed Governor of."

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the court on Saturday.

USING AS GENUINE A FALSE COIN.

Vithu Rama, a Hindu, was again placed at the bar charged with possessing a false coin, and using as genuine a false coin, Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Weldon and Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

A witness was called for the defence to show that the accused had served in the South African Campaign, that he was paid in gold, and that he had returned from South Africa three months ago. At the close of the case the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

ADMINISTERING SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Gungabai, a Hindu woman, was charged with administering sulphate of copper to her husband Savalia Vithu on the 21st of December last. Mr. D. Binning instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the facts were extremely simple. The accused was married to Senalia a week before the occurrence. After her marriage she went to the house of her mother and stayed there for four days, but on the day in question she returned to her husband's house and cooked his food. In the evening on his return home, the accused brought his food in a dish. When he heard some rustling of a paper which roused his suspicion. He examined the food and discovered that it was covered with a blue substance. He then went to the cook-room and found that some blue substance was lying on the ground. Information was given to the Police, and the accused was arrested. The food was sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who discovered that it contained sulphate of copper. The learned counsel said that evidence would be called to show that the powder was purchased by the accused from a shop-keeper.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution, at the close of which the jury unanimously found the accused guilty of administering the powder without the intention of causing death and without any intention or knowledge that it would likely cause hurt to the person to whom it was administered.

His lordship discharged the accused, remarking that the verdict amounted to an acquittal.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

Rawabai, a Hindu woman, the co-accused in the recent forgery case, was charged with bringing a false charge against one Gabruchand Vastachand with intent to cause harm, aiding and abetting in the forging of a document, and using as genuine a forged document. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

The facts of the case have already been reported in detail in connection with the trial of the co-accused Leherchand Dayachand, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, and three others, who were convicted and sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

Mr. Jardine stated to the jury that the case for the prosecution was that the accused had brought a false charge against Gabruchand Vastachand to ruin him, and a conspiracy was hatched for the purpose, and forged documents were prepared in which Rawabai and other accused took part. During the trial Rawabai became ill, and her case was traversed to the present Sessions. The prosecution in this case did not charge the accused with the forging of the document, but charged her with taking part in the conspiracy, and aiding and abetting in the forgery, and using the document as genuine.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

Gabruchand Vastachand was the first witness examined in the case. He gave a detailed account of how a warrant was issued against him and how he was arrested at Patan, released by the Vahivatdar on bail, and how the case was proceeded against him in the Presidency Magistrates' court. Witness was shown a forged document bearing his signature in respect of the pledge of certain ornaments. He denied that the signature was his, and said that at the time of the execution of the document he was not in Bombay.

Gordhan Gopal Soni, another accused in the case, was given pardon on condition of his giving a full and true account of what had happened in the case. Examined by Mr. Jardine witness gave a detailed account of how the plan was hatched to take out a warrant against Gabruchand Vastachand, and how he had taken steps to take out a warrant against Gabruchand at the instigation of Leherchand.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 7.

Saturday.—The depression which was in the Central Provinces yesterday has advanced into Chota Nagpur and West Bengal but has partly filled up. A large increase of pressure has taken place in north-west and central India and pressure is a quarter of an inch in excess of normal in lower Sind. Fine clear weather prevails in Baluchistan and north-west India but the weather is slightly unsettled in Persia. The temperature of the past day was considerably to largely below normal in lower Bengal, Orissa and in still larger defect in Baluchistan and the greater part of north-west India. The lowest minimum temperature in the plains last night was 32 degrees at Jacobabad. The depression in north-east India is not of much importance but may give a few scattered showers.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8,

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Sind, and Gujarat, and has risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in Burma and North-East and Central India. The depression yesterday in Chota Nagpur has practically filled up. No rain is reported to-day from Indian regions, but the weather is disturbed in West Persia, and rain has fallen in Teheran, while skies are clouding over Baluchistan, Punjab and Kashmir due to the advance of depression from Persia. Snow will probably be received in Baluchistan, Kashmir, and Punjab hills within the next 48 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been large over the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 16°, where a brisk to rapid or very rapid rise has taken place. Pressure is abnormally high everywhere, especially to the north. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are very variable in direction. A fresh to strong north-east wind is blowing in the Gulf of Cutch and at Bombay.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are cooler than usual in almost all districts, more especially in Gujarat, Khandesh and Central India, where the deficiency is considerable. The maximum varied from 65° at Delhi to 93° at Cochin and the minimum from 32° at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain in very light showers fell at Allahabad.

Weather will probably remain fine and settled with fresh to strong north-west wind along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

IT is reported from Kabul that the Amir is once more showing marched energy in his conduct of public business, thus falsifying the idea that he had grown absolutely indifferent to administrative matters. Habibullah has probably realised that too free a delegation of authority to relatives and nobles has always the result of lessening the personal authority of the sovereign—a dangerous thing to happen in Afghanistan. There have apparently been no special causes at work to move the Amir to action, as the hrs continued quite peaceful and the stories of court intrigues at Kabul were not based on fact.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

The final forecast on the Sugarcane Crop of Bengal, for 1902-1903 states :—

The character of the season.—The drought which commenced in the middle of September 1901 lasted till the end of February 1902. In March the weather was generally seasonable, but in April there was excessive rain in East Bengal. May was a seasonable month, though East Bengal again got too much rain. The monsoon was late and the June rainfall was seriously defective except in North and East Bengal, July was a seasonable month, but in August the fall was deficient in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In the following month however there was good rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; in Northern Bengal the fall was greatly in excess of the normal while elsewhere it was on the whole slightly in defect. October was unusually dry and the subsequent months have been marked by an almost total absence of rain throughout these Provinces. Excessive rain at the planting season caused some contraction of area and damaged the young plants in parts of North and East Bengal; while a few districts in Bihar on the other hand suffered from drought. On the whole the season has not been generally unfavourable to the sugarcane crop though it has suffered in East Bengal and in some of the Bihar districts.

Area sown.—According to the estimates of the District Officers which are summarised in Appendix I, the normal area under sugarcane in this Province now stands at 682,000 acres against 740,200 acres as estimated in the preliminary forecast. The decrease is mainly due to a revised estimate from the Pabna district. Recent revisions have resulted in a large reduction of the estimated area under sugarcane which in 1901 was reported to be 843,400 acres. Of this area 664,700 acres are estimated to have been planted with sugarcane this year. The decrease is due to the unfavourable character of the early part of these season.

Character of the crop.—As will appear from Appendix I the crop in 11 districts (24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi Dinajpur, Gaya, Malda, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhum) is estimated at or above the normal. In seven (Bankura, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Champaran Darbhanga and Cuttack) it is estimated at between 90 and 99 per cent, in 16 others it varies between 80 and 89 per cent, and in the rest excepting Angul (which shows only half the average outturn) between 63 and 70 per cent. Since the publication of the preliminary forecast on this crop in August last the prospects of the crop have improved in 8 districts and deteriorated in 18 while in the remaining 19 districts they remain unchanged. According to the estimates submitted by the District Officers the outturn for the whole Province will amount to only 89 per cent. of the normal. In the preliminary forecast published in August 1902 I anticipated a 94 per cent. outturn for the Province but having regard to the unfavourable weather which has since prevailed I now estimate the Provincial outturn at 92 per cent. of a normal crop.

Gross outturn.—Taking the Provincial outturn at 92 per cent of the normal the probable gross outturn of cane gur will amount to 13,453500 cwts. as compared with 13 528 200 cwts produced last year. The total amount of raw sugar or gur produced in these Provinces from pato-palm is estimated by the District Officers at 2 877,834 cwts. and that from palmyra-palm and other sources at 4,255 cwts.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Judgment.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbho

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1903.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES.

IF one-half the world does not know how the other half lives it is not because of any dearth of available information. We referred the other day to the Red Letter Chapters of the new Administration Report and their contents. One of the most instructive of these treats of the power industries, and handicrafts of Bombay, and shows us how a large percentage of our fellow-citizens maintain themselves. In the opinion of the Compiler of the Report the progress of power industries renders it desirable to divide a description of the manufactures of the province into two parts, the first dealing with factories and the second with hand industries. There are now, it seems, 390 factories at work in the presidency, the bulk of them cotton mills and two-thirds of them situated in Bombay town and island. Of these factories 179 are devoted to the ginning, cleaning, and pressing of raw cotton, while 131 mills produce yarn, cloth, and hosiery. And although of recent years, as we know, the mill industry has passed through a period of extreme depression, there has been, on the whole, a very marked expansion of the industry, as well as a noteworthy improvement in the class of goods produced, which now include fine cloths manufactured from imported high count yarns and coloured and other goods of a superior description. Further than this it is interesting to learn that during the past ten years the number of factories has increased from 253 to 390, equivalent to 54 per cent. This is eminently satisfactory so far as it goes, and demonstrates the growing skill of the Indian workmen. Sixteen brass and iron foundries are also at work. Factories of no other class are counted in double figures, but many other industries are in their infancy, including the production of railway material and the manufacture of silk and woollen goods. Factories all told employ 150,000 men and ten thousand dependants. Notwithstanding the increase of machinery a very considerable hand-loom industry survives, and is believed to retain sufficient vitality to preserve it for many years to come. The number of hand-workers is estimated at 178,000 with 137,000 dependants. Poona, Nasik, Sholapore, Dharwar, and Belgaum are noted for weaving, but the highest point of excellence is reached in Ahmedabad and Surat where some of the most skilful weavers in India are found. Fabrics produced in jails, however, excel those of the voluntary weaver. For the hand-looms little change is to be anticipated, but we are told that much might be done to improve the knowledge and the implements of the workers. Nevertheless the few fabrics for which the workers still hold a reputation is expected to continue for many years to be in local demand notwithstanding that the workers may not progress. Calico printing grows apace. It is not generally very artistic, but in Guzarat few places of importance are without streets of cotton-printers, whose work is declared to be better in proportion to their distance from the railway, which in the chief towns has enabled the cheaper and more brilliant European cotton goods to undersell the native manufacture.

Knotters, carpet-weavers, brocade-workers, wire-drawers, silk-embroiderers abound. Over fifty thousand persons obtain a living by cutting, retting, and scutching hemp. Others make coarse papers, and the custom of investing savings in gold and silver ornaments gives employment to many goldsmiths throughout the presidency. The metal, it seems, is usually supplied by the customer, and the goldsmith charges for his labour. Colonies of Cutch silversmiths have settled in various parts of Guzarat, and the reputation of Ahmedabad silver work is due entirely to the presence of a colony of Cutch workmen. The well-known Cutch-work is embossed by hand. After the metal has been cut into the required form, soft lac is run in as a backing, and the design is traced on the surface of the metal. The lines thus marked are then forced in with a hammer below the general surface of the metal, and finally the parts standing out in relief are chased and polished. There is the mystery of the Cutch-work with which every Anglo-Indian and everyone at home acquainted with an exile in this country is familiar. The importation of kerosine oil in tins gave rise to a new industry. Bohras buy up the empty cases and fashion them into lamps, lanterns, cash-boxes, and travelling trunks. Indeed we have seen them worked up into splash-boards of country vehicles. But whether the industry will grow or not is doubtful seeing that larger quantities of oil are now brought to Bombay in bulk, and tins are becoming scarcer. Ornaments are manufactured in great quantities, and it is remarkable that each section of the community requires its own particular styles. Gujarathi women demand square and padlock-like nose-rings, massive ear-pendants, armlets, bracelets, anklets, these last sometimes covered with bells and frequently so heavy that the wearers walk with difficulty. Women of the Maratha country, the Deccan, and Konkan wear head ornaments which are concealed beneath the sari. Their anklets are chain-shaped, seldom so heavy as those of the Guzarathi women, and it is noted that the ornaments worn by the Marathi and Guzarathi-speaking women correspond to their types of form and fixture—the slender figures of the Marathi women inclining them to the choice of articles of light and intricate design, while the ample forms of the Guzarathi women harmonise with the plain and massive style of ornament which they have adopted. Mahomedan and Parsee women have also ornaments peculiar to themselves, but the Parsees are rapidly giving up the old shaped metals, preferring diamonds and pearls to other decorations, while their adoption of "Europe" shoes of elaborate design render the wearing of anklets impossible. Glass-working is almost unknown, but bangles and fancy animals and peacocks are manufactured out of glass brought in Bombay by Maniars up-country. Ivory-rings and tortoise-shell are also utilised by the makers of ornaments and exported to other parts of the country in considerable quantities.

Wood-carving is somewhat extensively engaged in, but pottery employs a larger number of men. Nothing but pottery of the commonest kind is made and some of that very indifferently, but the potter is to be found in all parts of the presidency. Glaze is very little used, the pots being polished either by the pressure of a stick or by the friction of pebbles attached to a string and applied with the right hand while the vessel is made to revolve with the left. In Sind the best pottery is made, and we learn that the art was introduced or at all events developed by the Mahomedans, whose chiefs, the Amirs, gave it every encouragment. Magnificent tombs and mosques, now in ruins, contain the best specimens. Glaze had been used in Sind for long years, and we are glad to notice that Mr. Terry, formerly of the Bombay School of Art, is given credit in the Administration Report for having brought about a revival of Indian Art in reproducing the combination of the glazes and colours of Sind pottery with its geometric patterns and traceries and flower and figure designs. Much might be done to develop the pottery industry, for in Ahmedabad there is an abundance of fine clay which is now worked into common ware. Steam brick and tile factories have been tried in the presidency, but without driving out the hand-made article. The leather industry each year seems to employ a greater number of hands. Machinery is utilised in four mofussil factories, and Bombay has a large steam tannery. But the village shoe-maker or saddler is generally his own tanner and prepares his leather with the bark of the babul tree. Large numbers of people are employed in the curing of hides for exportation, of which every year sixty lakhs worth are sent to Europe. One of the most curious leather articles made in this presidency is a dabaro jar for holding oil and ghee. It is made by stretching a fresh skin over a hollow mould of dry clay until it has become quite dry when the mould is broken, and the leather retains the form of the earthen jar. The rim is made by twisting pieces of skin round clay, the clay being left inside. Leather bottles are also made, while saddles, leggings, and accoutrements are also turned out. Ahmedabad still keeps up the manufacture of shields which of course are never now put to the use for which they were designed. But they are now only purchased by Europeans as curiosities, though as recently as thirty years ago the Arab mercenaries commonly used them as weapons of defence. It is impossible to go through the long list of the industris of the presidency, but it includes tobacco, sugar, soap, oil, saltpetre, gunpowder, sulphuric acid, matches, furniture, boats, canework, carpets, tools, brass and copper, matches, aerated waters and ice, each one of them employing more men than is commonly supposed.

THE TEA CESS BILL.

THE efforts which have been made in the course of the last year or two to discover new markets for Indian tea have not met with the success that might have been expected. Britain has been practically India's only customer for this commodity, and in a great measure the crisis in the tea industry of this country has been due to reckless exportations from India on the one hand and arbitrary manipulation of the market by the importer on the other. The cry all along has been for new fields. The extension of the consuming area was obviously the solution of the difficulty, and with Ceylon's example to guide the Indian Tea Association it is remarkable that a practical and organised move was not made earlier than was the case. It is characteristic of Indian commerce that lack of organization spoils many ventures which otherwise would be practically certain to be attended with success. Logically a body which has the power to move Government and to secure legislation ought to have quite sufficient influence in the circle of its own members to bring about the successful formulation of a purely commercial scheme without the assistance of Government. But again this want of organisation crops up, and it is recognised that to carry out any big venture in which the whole of the tea industry is interested Government must be at the head of affairs, and must guide and control the undertaking. Thus we get the Tea Cess Bill which has been read for the first time in the Supreme Council. The principle of the Bill is very simple. Money is wanted to promote the sale of Indian tea in markets other than Great Britain. It is obvious that this money must come from the undertaking itself, and we have the somewhat anomalous position of a body of exporters asking for the imposition of an export duty. This duty will be collected through the Customs, but will be applied purely and simply for the benefit of the tea industry to equip and finance an undertaking for the exploitation of foreign markets. As has been noted already Ceylon has for a considerable time possessed an Act which has carried out this principle, and it has been eminently successful. In 1896 the exports of Ceylon tea to foreign countries were just as insignificant as are the exportations of Indian tea to foreign markets at the present time. But under the operations of the Cess these exportations have grown yearly, and the industry can now boast that it sends 40 per cent. of its outturn to foreign markets. This has put tea planting in Ceylon on a much firmer basis, and whatever may be the annual fluctuations in exportations Ceylon tea can never be subjected to the arbitrary operations and vagaries of a single market as is the case in India. The Bill will ensure the thorough operation of the principle. In the past spasmodic attempts have been made to bring about the desired results, but tea growers have not been sufficiently alive to their own interests to co-operate in the way desired. The proposed cess will be a quarter of a pie upon every pound of tea exported—a sufficient duty to provide the sum required to put the scheme into working order. The Indian Tea Association are to be congratulated upon having secured such an exponent of their needs in the Viceroy's Council as Sir Montague Turner.

JAPAN AS A TRADE RIVAL.

THERE is a very great similarity between trade conditions prevailing in India and those which have sprung up in Japan. Exactly the same difficulties seem to meet the British manufacturer and exactly the same dangers threaten the future of British trade. A writer in the "Quarterly Review" has grown exceedingly alarmed at the extent and the tendency of American competition in Japan. After carefully discussing the present commercial and industrial position of Britain's new ally he solemnly warns British manufacturers to wake up unless they desire to lose their trade with Japan to America and their trade with China to Japan. The reasons for the American danger appear to be very similar to those which affect Indian trade. American agents are everywhere making the most of their opportunities, and are carefully studying both the requirements of the Japanese market and the trade methods of the Japanese. One of the writer's complaints has been made in respect of the Indian bazaar over and over again. He is extremely bitter in respect of the alleged dishonesty of Japanese merchants, and, although he does not say so, one would gather from his remarks that British traders, who naturally are not anxious to lose money, fight shy of the market because they fear that their losses are likely to exceed their gains. This is one of the drawbacks of a new market (and after all Japan is comparatively new as a venue of trade) which must always be taken into consideration by those who wish to enjoy the benefits which it may ultimately afford them. And there is some truth too in the remark made by another writer that whereas there may be some excuse for Japanese merchants there is absolutely none for those foreigners, and even those foreign nations, who have had no compunction in taking advantage of the ignorance of a country newly emerged from feudal darkness. As to Japanese competition in China, it is unnecessary to say much. More than sufficient has been written of it to show in which direction it tends and how it may be partially combatted. But it is quite certain that the success which the Japanese have gained in China is not due so much to industrial development—although that has had much to do with recent activity in Chinese markets—as to natural advantages, and these no amount of energy on the part of British manufacturers can hope to compete against.

ON Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove out to Fatehpur Sikri from Agra and spent the day inspecting the beautiful buildings of the deserted capital.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Oriental were:—Hon. F. N. Curzon, Lady Dickson Poynder, Lord Errington, Lady Susan Gilmour, Lord Killanin, Lord Llangattoch and Lady Llangattoch, Hon. Lady Miller, Hon. W. Peel M.P., and General J. C. Stewart.

NOTHING is definitely settled regarding the short tour which the Viceroy will probably make at the end of the current month. There will be a shooting camp in Rewah during the last week of March and early in April.

OWING to the late arrival in Bombay of the Calcutta mail the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Oriental sailed at 10 p. m. on Saturday.

THE famine returns for the past week show 25,700 persons in the relief lists in the Central Provinces, an increase of 3,000.

THE new Civil Secretariat buildings at Simla will not be ready for occupation this year, though the work is being pushed on quickly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, proceeds shortly on long furlough preparatory to retirement.

THE Board of Scientific Advice has begun its sitting in Calcutta under the presidenship of Mr. J. O. Miller, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

LORD KITCHENER, at the conclusion of the Calcutta Session, will proceed on tour to the North-West Frontier, visiting Quetta and Chaman, and working back to the Gomal.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam, when the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller proceeds Home on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Finucane acting for Mr. Bolton. Mr. Fuller's leave will date from the 28th April and not from July as previously stated.

OWING to the majority of Volunteers of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, being unable to attend the usual annual camp at Ajmere this year, sanction has been accorded to the formation of small camps at Ajmere, Bandikui, Mhow, and Abu Road. These camps will last four or five days and will enable many more Volunteers to attend than would otherwise be the case.

FRAUDS which are said to have been going on for years are described in the last Land Revenue Administration Report for Burma. They were discovered in the Thaton District, and were effected by means of a conspiracy among a large number of Burmese Circle officials, a Revenue clerk being also concerned. They involved the issue of forged capitation tax tickets, the names of those assessed being omitted from the rolls and the proceeds being divided amongst the accomplices. The affair resulted in the dismissal of nine thuggis, one headman, one ward elder and one clerk.

THE Police Commission terminated their investigations in Burma at Mandalay on Wednesday, when Mr. G. W. Shaw, Commissioner of Mandalay and Mr. A. E. English, Deputy Commissioner of Katha, were examined. Mr. Shaw gave evidence which was on the whole favourable to the police, though he admitted that constables were not free from corruption. Mr. English was of a different way of thinking, and averred that not only was corruption rife among constables, but it reached in some cases to the grades of Inspector and Assistant Superintendent. His remedies were closer supervision and better pay. On Saturday the Commission were to sail for Madras from Rangoon, and will open their inquiry in Southern India on the 12th instant.

THE names of the Bishops of Oxford and Wakefield are mentioned in connection with the vacancy at Winchester. Both are men in the prime of life, Dr. Paget being fifty-three and Dr. Eden fifty-one, and the selection of either of them for translation would be very suitable. Dr. Paget is a scholar of a high order, and was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, from 1892 to 1901. Dr. Eden is a man of fine presence, great intellectual gifts, and is a broad-minded Churchman and eloquent speaker. He was for some time chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, vicar of Bishop Auckland from 1883 to 1890, and Bishop of Dover, in which diocese his popularity was very great, from 1890 to 1897. Now that Mr. Balfour is well enough to attend to business we may expect that it will not be long before the vacancies at Winchester and St. Albans, and possibly another caused by the translation of a present bishop, are filled.

THE UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.

A FOREIGN COLONY WHICH DISGRACES LONDON.

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

THERE are alien evils worse than the knife and the burglar's jemmy—evils which it is difficult to drag out into the light lest those who are content to let foul things be, so long as they are hidden, should see and be offended.

Yet this false decency is a danger to the nation. Under its cloak thrive the blackmailer, the "bully," and all the forces of the devil who pollute the midnight streets of London.

Crouching in the midst of our great city, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," is an alien colony, so vicious, so depraved, so dissolute that no other nation would for a single day tolerate its existence.

These may seem strong words for moral England, but they are true. Its members have gathered themselves together from all parts of Europe. They have come from the slums of Paris and Vienna, Copenhagen and Berlin. And we, in our folly, leave them to their crimes, lest by stirring up the refuse-heap we taint our delicate noses.

The district to which I refer lies between Tottenham court road and Portland place. It stretches southward into the wastes of melancholy houses that back upon Regent-street and Shaftesbury-avenue. The are hundreds of flats and lodgings in and about Cleveland-street, Charlotte-street, Percy-street, and Fitzroy-street that are a shame to the owners, who are many of them rich and prosperous men, and scandal to the fair fame of our nation.

The thousands who live their wretched lives therein are foreign women who have been imported from abroad by foreign men.

SLINKING CRIME.

In this district alien crime slinks meanly along hugging the walls, running and dodging. Even in packs the men will not show fight, though in private quarrels the knife is the local weapon. The police have no fierce battles as among the alien wolves of Stepney when they search for the "wanted." Such lives as the men lead do not breed courageous ruffians. I walked through the acres of alien shame last night with my guide, the ex-policeman. There was fog in the air above us, blotting out the stars in a canopy of gloom. About the gas-lamps patches of mist hung thinly. There were few people in the muddy streets, save at the corners where little knots of loiterers gossiped in half a dozen languages.

The houses, which, indeed, seemed respectable enough, had one peculiarity. No light was to be seen within. If there were no shutters to close, then heavy curtains were drawn across the windows. It was as if we were passing through a quarter from which all had fled.

"I do not think there are a dozen respectable houses in the last three streets," said my guide.

"They look quiet enough."

"And good reason they have for keeping so," he answered shortly. "Such things as go on inside don't want advertisement."

MOVING BACKWARD.

And then he told me of his experiences in the police. Plain tales they were; for he had the North-country lack of picturesque description. They carried me back to the stories of the bad old times when the Ratcliff Highway danced out the lascivious night and the river gave up its murdered dead week by week. I had imagined we had done with them. And so indeed we had—before the aliens came.

The women—Germans, Poles, French, and Hungarian—are the lures. They throng the streets of an evening so that many of our West End thoroughfares are forbidden to ladies after darkness falls. The men whom they entrap, many of them in a state of intoxication, are carried off to their dens, where everything is prepared for convenient robbery. I heard of sliding panels that are ostensible pictures, of doors that bolt into movable socket, even of doors within doors.

And no one prosecutes!

The victims will not lodge information; they dare not face the publicity. Hundreds and hundreds of pounds are stolen, yet nothing happens, and the criminals laugh and lay their traps again. Men have rushed up to policemen on duty with tales of forty and fifty pounds in notes or valuables that have been taken from them, but have withdrawn their charge even while walking to the house, having preferred their second thoughts.

And the acres of alien shame rejoice and wax wealthy.

"Have you a remedy?" I asked my guide.

A REMEDY.

"I would stop women of known bad character coming into the country, just as I would exclude the known criminals who escort them here. That for the first step. Then I would see that the purpose for which their houses were used was brought home to the landlords."

"What would that accomplish?

"An immediate change. At present the landlords don't know—or pretend they don't know—anything about the true state of affairs. But when it was announced in the public Press that his honour the judge or his grace the duke or the member for Blankshire had been served with a notice to the effect that his flats or houses or tenements were being regularly used for immoral or criminal purposes there would be a quick change for the better. The agents would get a hint that if they didn't select better tenants they would have to go."

"Do you think the landlords are really ignorant?" I asked him.

"To be straight, sir, I don't. Would a respectable woman pay £100 a year for a tiny three-room flat in such a neighbourhood as this? Yet there are rents as high as that. Either the landlords think their tenants are millionaries in disguise, or they must suspect that something is wrong somewhere."

"I have arrested women who were paying twelve guineas a week for furnished rooms. The tenant took it out of them, and the agent from the tenant, and the landlord from the agent. There is many a fine lady who comes driving down Piccadilly whose proper modesty wouldn't let her mention the dens which pay for her carriages and horses and footmen. It's a queer world, sir."

"I am afraid that is not a new discovery," I said as we tramped forward.

The restaurants of the place are a curiosity. They have swamped the public-house and evicted the shops. These are four and five in nearly every street, small crowded eating dens, with closed windows holding in the stagnant, evil scented air. They are aliens who run them and aliens who crowd round the little tables with sardine-like powers of compression. Smoking, card-playing, scheming out illicit plans—so they pass away the evenings.

Some are respectable enough—for their customers are waiters in and out of a job, tailors, hairdressers, and other working foreigners. But too many are the resort of alien criminals, who live on their wits, which indeed, are cunning, enough. Therein you will find the bully, the blackmailer, the keeper of disorderly houses, the swindler of his own kin—a crowd of human refuse that has been thrown upon us, poisoning the air of honest England.

THE "Tablet" announces that the first two scholarships at Oxford, granted under the terms of Mr. Rhodes's will, have just been awarded by the Government of Rhodesia. Both the new scholars are Roman Catholics and students of the Jesuit College in Buluwayo. In a letter announcing the nominations, Earl Grey pays a high tribute to the importance of the work which the Jesuit Fathers have done in Rhodesia among both whites and blacks.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, after twenty-one years' service in the Stirlingshire Militia, has intimated his retirement from the Colonelcy. His Grace went out with his regiment to South Africa, and General French gave warm testimony to the useful work done in connection with the blockhouses by the detachment.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. Guy Boothby, the creator of "Dr. Nikola," is still in very indifferent health. He and Mr. Boothby have given up their pretty home in Surbiton and gave to live in Plymouth. He has not written at all lately, and the rest is doing him good, but his progress though sure is slow, and it will, we fear, be some time before he settles down regularly into harness again.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

DE WET AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A HEATED INTERVIEW.

BOER LEADER'S THREAT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Ex-General De Wet and forty followers representing the extreme Dutch had a two hours' interview with Mr. Chamberlain yesterday. The interview was characterised by heated proceedings, General De Wet accusing the Government of contravening the Vereeniging terms.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to receive the address, and rebuked the Delegates presenting the address which was insulting inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the Government.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the address presented by De Wet and others on Friday, refuted seriatim the accusations of a breach of the peace terms. The address further complained that the Government was unsympathetic. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government was working night and day and spending millions to restore the country for which it had hitherto received not a word of thanks. If people persisted in a policy of grumbling and insatisability he would despair of conciliation and advise the Government to stay its hand.

De Wet replied that co-operation was impossible while his brothers and Christian Botha represented the people. The country would not consent to be ruled by them. He would not rest until he caused a rebellion, not armed but one of agitation and discontent against the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that England was prepared to carry out the peace terms, but that she would not forget her friends. It was wrong to suppose that those who had assisted the Government would be subject to any other section.

In the afternoon the Loyalists presented a most cordial address.

The Orange River Colony Boers are sharply divided. The Loyalists are headed by Piet De Wet. The Moderates, whose address was presented to Mr. Chamberlain on Thursday, however attempted to re-open the question of the Vereeniging terms like the Transvaal Boers in their address at Pretoria, and met with a similar reply. The Extremists are headed by Christian De Wet. Yesterday's interview accentuated the division.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

There are indications that Mr. Chamberlain's outspokenness has had a good effect. Many of the Boer Extremists now declare that they regret the tone of the address which was not intended to compute a breach of faith.

AMERICA AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Speaking in the Washington Senate Mr. Paterson submited an amendment to the Philippines Currency Bill, authorising President Roosevelt to invite gold and silver standard countries to confer with the United States with the object of establishing a commercial exchange or relationship between gold and silver countries.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE DURBAR.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Bradford, said that the great function at Delhi was not celebrated merely to show the pomp and circumstance of our Government, but was symbolical, for King Edward was the first sovereign, who at his accession was Lord Paramount of India. India was realising, he said, a sense of unity and consolidation. No Viceroy, distinguished as had been that long line of officials, had done more to promote that idea than Lord Curzon. Foreign nations at one time assumed that India was a source of weakness, but Lord Beaconsfield had demolished that theory. It was necessary that our rule in India should be autocratic. There was far less disposition in the House of Commons to interfere with the Government of India than there was thirty years ago. The Indian Government exercised autocratic powers with vigilance, justice, and generosity.

THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REDUCTION PROGRAMME TO BE MODIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 6th instant, states :—

It has been decided for the time being to modify the programme for the gradual reduction of the force in South Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

MR. ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO ARBITRATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

President Roosevelt has refused the invitation of the Allies to arbitrate on the question of preferential payment. Presumably the point will now be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

FRENCH NAVAL BASES.

SPEECH BY M. PELLETAN.

M. Pelletan, speaking in the French Chamber on the Navy Estimates, said that France has admirable bases in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, but nothing has been done to fortify them. If France were surprised by a war to-morrow she would find herself without a naval basis. France has never been very enthusiastic over colonial expansion, but to-day her honour is at stake and she must defend her Colonies.

M. Pelletan yesterday evening specially advocated the formation of a strong naval base at Diego Suarez to command the Cape route to the East, the only route available in time of war.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

COLONEL KINLOCH'S RETIREMENT.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Colonel Kinloch's case is exciting considerable interest. There are strong partisans on both sides. The case will be brought before the House of Commons at an early date.

[The "Daily Express" of January 21st has the following in reference to the case]:—

There is trouble in the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, for a question has arisen which in the eyes of a military man is a very serious affair indeed.

It began with a quarrel among the subalterns, in which Lord Douro, son of the Duke of Wellington, felt himself deeply aggrieved. His father shared his view of the incident, and entered into communication with Lord Roberts, who in his inquiries absolutely ignored Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch, the commanding officer of the battalion.

Now Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch is one of the best officers, in the service. He is a C.B. and a M.V.O., and his work at the Cape was admirable.

He is extremely popular among his officers and men. Naturally Colonel Kinloch regarded the action of the Duke and the Commander-in-Chief as a breach of military etiquette, which was most reprehensible. For in military life the colonel is the father of his regiment, and to him all such questions are transferred.

The whole matter is, we are informed, now under the personal consideration of the King.

In Army circles the greatest sympathy is felt for Colonel Kinloch.]

SOUTH ANTRIM ELECTION.

UNIONIST MAJORITY INCREASED.

Mr. Charles Craig, Unionist, has been elected for South Antrim with 4,564 votes. Doctor Keightley, Independent, secured 3,615 votes.

[The South Antrim bye-election was caused by the appointment of the late member Mr. W. E. Macartney to the post of Deputy Master of the Mint in succession to the late Sir Horace Seymour. Mr. Macartney had represented South Antrim since 1885. He was returned unopposed in 1889, 1892, and 1895 and at the last general election in 1900 he had a majority of 593, the figures being Macartney 3,674 and Lowther (Independent) 3,081.

Mr. Charles Craig, the new member who was the official Unionist Candidate, is a well known Belfast man associated with the brewing interest. Dr. Keightley, Barrister-at-Law, was the candidate of the Ulster Farmers and Labourers Union, of which Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., is a prominent member. The question of Land Purchase largely figured in the election, but the constituency is not one where the influence of Mr. T. W. Russell is very great. Other questions besides Land Purchase had an important bearing on the result. A defeat for the official Unionist would have been a greater blow to the Government than any of the recent bye-elections in England. Every effort was, therefore, made by the Government supporters, who made much of the fact that Dr. Keightley was opposed to denominational education. His attitude on the Catholic University question no doubt lost him many Catholic votes. The poll has been heavier than at the last election on both sides, but the Unionist majority has been increased.]

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The King has recovered. He drove out this afternoon.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS.

The French Chamber has adopted the Customs arrangement recently mentioned, by which minimum tariffs are granted on foodstuffs from countries concluding agreements with France before 24th February.

JAPANESE INSPECTOR OF REMOUNTS AT ALDERSHOT.

Colonel Okura, the Japanese Inspector of Remounts, inspected the mounted branches at Aldershot to-day.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

M. GIRON'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON FEBRUARY, 7

M. Giron has left the Crown Princess of Saxony and has broken off all relations with her in order not to be an obstacle to a reunion between the Princess and her children.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS WALES.

Scotland has beaten Wales by six points to nothing.

MILITARY INEFFICIENCY.

THE "TIMES'" DENUNCIATION.

CAMPAIGN IN PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states:—

The "Times" exposure of present military inefficiency in Great Britain in connection with the policy of the present Government has roused considerable attention in Parliamentary circles, and it is understood that early in the forthcoming session a campaign against the present army police will be started.

This campaign will find support on both sides of the House.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The remaining wing of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will be despatched to Aden at a very early date.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The trooper Clive will now take the draft of the Liverpools from Bombay on the 16th instant, arriving at Rangoon on the 7th March. The Clive thence proceeds to Calicut and Bombay with convalescents and details.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S MOVE TO SIMLA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

The Government of India offices close here on the 28th March, re-opening in Simla two days later.

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. BEHAR WANDERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZAFFARPUR, FEBRUARY 7.

The Behar Wanderers resumed their second innings to-day. Overnight they wanted 303 runs to win with nine wickets to fall. They, however, collapsed before the bowling of Simpson-Hayward Williams, and Powys-Keck, and so left the Authentics winners by 345 runs. Hollin's catch at cover point which dismissed Luce was a brilliant one. Bentinck played careful cricket for his 19. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Chinery, c Watson, b Pratt	39	c Bentinck, b Lang	69
Hornby, b Hudson	32	l-b-w, b Lang	28
Hollins, not out	65	c Bentinck, b Lang	36
Simpson-Hayward, b Lang	10	c Luce, b Watson	33
Raphael, b Lang	4	b Lang	2
Key, c Bentinck, b Hudson	21	b Lang	18
Clayton, c and b Hudson	2	b Hudson	22
Williams, c Pratt, b Lang	10	c Garrett, b Lang	22
Ridley, l b w, b Hudson	6	c Hudson, b Lang	15
Powys-Keck, c Pratt, b Hudson	3	run out	15
Aspinall, c and b Hudson	0	not out	8
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total	246	Total	274

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lang	16	1	74	3		24	2	116	7
Hudson	16·5	1	61	6		15	0	55	1
Watson	10	0	51	0		5	0	19	1
Pratt	11	0	44	1		4	0	21	0
Luce	1	0	9	0		2	0	12	0
Marsham	0	0	0	0		8	0	41	0

BEHAR WANDERERS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Chapman, b Simpson-Hayward	2	b Simpson-Hayward	0
Watson, not out	0	b Simpson-Hayward	6
Bentinck, b Williams	3	b Williams	19
Wardeo, b Powys-Keck	0	c and b Powys-Keck	9
Marsham, b Simpson-Hayward	39	l-b-w Powys-Keck	4
Luce, b Simpson-Hayward	46	c Hollins, b Powys-Keck	0
Garrett, b Simpson-Hayward	0	b Williams	1
Hudson, b Powys-Keck	11	run out	0
Lang, b Simpson-Hayward	8	b Simpson-Hayward	4
Pratt, b Simpson-Hayward	3	b Williams	0
Maddox, not out	0	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	5
Total	128	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powys-Keck	10	1	38	2		11	4	17	3
Williams	10	2	37	1	9·3	2	11	3	
Simpson-Hayward	9	1	22	7		8	2	14	5
Hornby	3	0	17	0		0	0	0	0

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

L. AND N. W. STUDYING AMERICAN METHODS.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 6th February, says that the management of the London and North-Western Railway protest that they are uninfluenced by the Spens committee, and are now sending a deputation of investigation, including their goods manager, to the United States.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

IRON ORE IN THE BAHR EL GHAZEL.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" announces that rich deposits of iron have been found in the Bahr El Ghazel.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

FIRST PRIZE TO A BOMBAY MAN.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

Messrs Ardeshir and Co. held their prize drawing this evening at their show rooms which was crowded, all classes of the local community and both sexes being present. Among them was a large gathering of the military. The tickets having been checked by a representative committee the drawing was conducted by another committee, both being elected by those present.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000 went to ticket No. 1983 held by Kanji Mavji Dalal, Mandvi Bazar, Bombay, and the second fell to ticket No. 4200 owned by Mr. Day, of 99 Ballaram Street, Calcutta. The other 500 and odd prizes fell to people distributed over various parts of the country.

The next drawing will be held on the 4th April, and the prizes will be not money but guaranteed valuable jewellery of all sorts.

Hundreds of orders for this drawing could not be completed having reached the firm at the last moment when the rush was very heavy. Several prizes were claimed by the audience.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEBRUARY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombasa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Himalaya arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	21 15-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 8

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

A HINDU High Priest, Swami Agamea Parama Tatwa, Mahatma of Veddahism, has arrived in Japan, with a view to the convoking of a great Buddhist Conference at Osaka this year. Contributions to the amount of about £1,000 have already been sent by the public, and that without any canvassing. The Swami says that as soon as he has completed the arrangement he will go to India to make the required preparations. The gathering will, it is said, be attended by most of the leading Buddhists of India. The Conference is expected to go far towards cementing the relations among all the Asiatic peoples professing Buddhism.

CALCUTTA PAPER CHASES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

In the Tenth Paperchase Meeting a serious accident occurred. Mr. Macdonald's Firefly came down while rounding a corner, the rider taking a nasty fall, resulting in a broken rib and a severe shaking.

The order in the Horse Chase was :—Mr. Ralfi on True Blue ; Mr Wheeler on Judge ; Mr. Macdonnell on Gauntlet ; Mr. Cowie on Lucy Glitters ; and Captain Peacocke on Cartel.

Pony Chase :—Mr. Macdonnell on Peeping Tom; Mr. Froome on Maud ; Mr. Cayley on a roan ; Mr Thomas on Ophelia ; Captain Holden on Maid of the Mist ; and Mr. Evers on Pekin. The course was over fourteen jumps.

RACING AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 7.

The attendance to day was somewhat diminished owing to the departure of several visitors, yet the Stand and Paddock presented a good show. The card also fell off in quantity, though the quality was fairly well maintained. Details :—

The Lucknow Chase.—Rs. 1 000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap steeplechase for horses. Distance—About 2 1-2 miles.

The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Pope, 11st 9lbs. Hoyt 1

Colonel Beaver's Diversion, 9st 7lbs Morrison 2

Diversion forced the pace till the last three fields, where Pope caught up, and drawing away won by fifteen lengths.

The Charbaagh Stakes.—Rs 2000 to the winner Rs 100 to the second and Rs 50 to the third. A high-weight handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies 14 2 and under, and other ponies 14 1 and under that have never won a race value Rs 900 or over. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Harper's Western Queen, 8st 7lbs Southall 1

Thakur Sripal Singh's Elsie, 8st 12l s Hoyt... 2

Colonel Beaver's Topsy. 9st, Ramshaw 3

Five ran.

Fairydale took the lead from the start and then was passed by Elsie At the distance Western Queen challenged Elsie and won by a neck ; three lengths between second and third Time—1min 8 2-5sec.

The Dilkusha Stakes.—Rs 1,000 to the winner, Rs 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance—1 1 4 miles.

Mr. Austin's Yalimba, 8s 4lbs Ramshaw 1

Mr Marshalls' Pirate King, 7st 5lbs O Neil... 2

Mr, Gal Gregory's Locharden, 9st 3lbs Ames... 3

Four ran.

Wahine made the running from the rest who were well together till three furlongs from home, when Yalimba, followed by Pirate King drew out, Yalimba winning comfortably by one and a quarter of a length ; one and a half lengths between second and third Time—2min 17 sec

The Pony Chase.—Rs 1,000 to the winner, Rs 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A handicap steeplechase for Arab and C B ponies 14-2 and under, and other ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—About 2 miles

Colonel Beaver's Busy Bee 1

Captain Gragar's Toby, 7st 10lbs (cd 8st 5 lbs.) Native 2

Mr. Scots's Paiddin, 8st 3

Six ran.

Toby led all round till three fields from home. when Busy Bee passed Paladin and catching Toby near the rails won by half a length, twenty lengths between second and third Time—4min 14 2-5sec

The Desert Handicap.—Rs 1,000 to the winner Rs 300 to the second and Rs 200 to the third A high-weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 1 and under. Distance—1 000 yards.

Thakur Shripal Singh's Omar, 9st 11lbs Robinson 1

Colonel Beaver's Marmion, 9st 8lbs Ramshaw 2

Mr. Home's Sadoon, 8st 4lbs O'Neil 3

Eight ran.

Omar won by one and three quarter of a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min 3 sec

The Goomtee Stakes.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A handicap for English and Australasian ponies 13-3 1 2 and under measured since 31st March 1899 and all Arab and C B ponies 14 1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Wickes, Granny 7st 8lbs Murphy 1

Mr. Walmsley's Housemaid II 9st 12 lbs, Robinson 2

Captain Greer's Whenan 6st 7lbs Butlin 3

Won by two lengths; same distance between second and third Time—1 min 7 3 5secs

The Lucknow Stakes.—Rs 1 000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A handicap for English and Australasian ponies 13 3 1 2 and under that never won a race value Rs 1000 or over and all Arab and C B ponies 14 1 and under Distance—1 mile.

Colonel Beaver's Apricot 9st 3lbs Ramshaw 1

Thakur Sripal Singh's Pollyhall 6st 8lbs Butlin 2

Nawab Husan Ali Khan's Ursula 7st 12lbs Murphy 3

Two ran.

Won by two lengths, eight lengths between second and third. Time—1min 55sec

HEAVY SNOW ON LOHARI PASS.

MAILS DELAYED.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Heavy snow on the Lohari pass is delaying the mail between Chitral and Malakand, and several bridges on the road north of Chakdarra have been washed away.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Major A. F. Tate, Army Medical Corps, succeeds Colonel Kay on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief with the title of Staff-Surgeon in charge of Army Headquarter's Staff and Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parkinson vacates the command of the 1st Hampshire Regiment on the 24th proximo.

Lieutenant Oldham, 1st Norfolk Regiment, joins the West African Frontier Force.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer in India, Colonel G. D. Bourke, R.A.M. Corps, Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpore Districts, on relief by Colonel W. B. Allen, R.A.M.C., will proceed to Peshawar as Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District.

It is notified for information that the 2rd Oxford Light Infantry, the Headquarters at Bombay and detachment at Deolali, will proceed to Poona by route march on 7th and 8th instant, respectively, as per routes already furnished.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were to have left Aden for England in the hired transport Syria on the 13th instant, will now stand fast until further orders.

Major-General Walter Kitchener, Oudh District, will command the Lahore District during Major-General J. H. Wodehouse's absence on eight months' leave.

THE scheme for establishing a Government central drug factory at Nasik is still under consideration. Enquiries are being made as to the various details connected with the working and management of such a big undertaking.

MR. J. F. NORMAN'S experiments with the Kazusa well-boring plant and bamboo tubing, undertaken at the request of the Government of India, will extend over three months. They will be confined to Bengal where every facility will be given him for testing a system which is so common in Japan.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

A NASTY ACCIDENT.

THE ninth Extra Meeting held at Mahaluxmi on Saturday provided some excellent sport, and the general public were able to congratulate themselves upon having recouped some of their losses of the previous week. Five favourites brought home their backers' money, and the racing was at the same time quite exciting enough to repay those who journeyed to Mahaluxmi merely to view the races. But the general enjoyment was marred by a serious accident which closed the career of the well known Australian mare Amarosa. Harpist started favourite for the Epsom Plate, and just past the three furlongs post he was leading with Beadsman and Fitzeros in close attendance. Planet was on the heels of the last named, and he came down, Robertson, his jockey being thrown with a terrible thud. La Regina was also brought down, and Amarosa came upon the pair and fell over the two horses. Robertson and Omerkhan were badly shaken, but received no serious injury, and Bennett was able to walk back to the paddock, and appeared to have escaped scotfree. Planet and La Regina warned those on the grand stand that an accident had happened by galloping past without their riders, but Amarosa sustained an internal rupture. She stood for a few moments on the track, and Mr. Brownrigg, the Veterinary-Surgeon, was able to get to her before she fell. Shortly after his arrival, however, she sank to the ground and expired of loss of blood. The incident caused a painful sensation in the enclosure for some time, especially as Amarosa was so well known, and has been associated with the Mahaluxmi course for so long a period. Good Boy once more ran a good hurdle race, and Young Prince sustained the fancy of the public by winning the Novice Selling Plate. Nonpareil also ran well and won the Dadur Stakes with ease. Shaiboob and Serur were the only real upsets of the day, and the former horse was fairly well backed at four to one. Lady Dean finished a good card by winning the Amateur Plate. The following are the details :—

The Stick Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 furlongs over 6 flights.

Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 10st 2lbs Thomson 1

Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 9st 11lbs Churchward 2

Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 10st, 5lbs Robertson 3

Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Freestrade 11st 6lbs Cripps 0

Betting : 6 to 4 each against Good Boy and Optical ; 5 to 1 the others.

Good Boy got away first and made the running attended by Optical. At the six furlongs post the race was left to Good Boy and Optical. The former won by a length and-a-half ; a bad third. Time 2min. 46 4-5sec.

Novice Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1900, and which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over ; 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,000, to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100, down to Rs. 400. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Saker Khadeel's ch a h Young Prince (Rs. 700), 8st, Heeroo 1

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Salvation (Rs. 800), 8st. 6lbs. Oomerkhan 2

Messrs. M. Sahan and F. Andrea's g a h Tartar (Rs. 800), 8st. 7lbs. Kamad 3

Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Major (Rs. 800), 8st. 6lbs, Robertson 0

Mr. Artin A. Essayie's b a h Adjuster (Rs. 700), 7st. 8lbs. Jakoo 0

Mr. A. W. P.'s g a h Sinosi (Rs. 600), 7st. 2lbs, Nana 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Young Prince ; 3 to 1 Tartar ; 10 to 1 others.

Young Prince and Sinosi ran level to the bend, where the former drew to the front and won easily by a length and-a-half; a length between second and third. Time—55 3-5sec. The winner was sold for Rs. 1,350 to Colonel Creagh.

The Dadur Stakes.—Winners Rs 200; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Murray's ch a h Nonpareil 7st. 6lbs, Heeroo 1

Mr. Syed Rasheed's b a h Sur Jamal, 8st 6lbs, Cowell 2

Messrs. M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox, 8st. 10lbs. Oomer Khan 3

Mr. Jackson's b a h Hermit, 9st. 4lbs. C B Mahomed 0

Mr. Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter, 7st. 13lbs Jakoo 0

Mr. Jackson's b a h Good Hope, 7st. 8lbs Ambajee 0

Mr. S A Wahed's b a h Skirmisher, 7st. 7lbs, Kunal 0

Mr. Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 6st. 7lbs. Kamad 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Nonpareil ; 4 to 1 each Sur Jamal and Sanaiya ; 8 to 1 Silver Fox ; 10 to 1 others.

Sanaiya cut out the work from Nonpareil with Sur Jamal next to the turn, where the favourite took command and won easily by two lengths ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 2-5 sec.

The Epsom Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st C. B. Mahomed 1

H. H. Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st. 7lbs, Cowell 2

Mr. T. C. Naple's ch aus g Fitzeros, 8st. 11lb Oomerkhan 3

Mr. B. Allen's b aus m Myosotis, 8st, 6lbs Thomas 0

Messrs. M. Mahomedbhoy & Co.'s b aus g Planet, 8st, 3lbs. Robertson 0

Mr. R. R. S.'s gb aus m Amarosa, 7st. 8lbs Oomer 0

Mr. R. G. Baldock's br aus m La Regina, 7st. 6lbs Bennett 0

Ms. G. K.'s b c b g Triumph, 6st Kamad 0

Betting.—Evens Harpist ; 5 to 2 Beadsman ; 5 to 1 Fitzeros ; 8 to 1 Myosotis ; 10 to 1 others.

Planet was the first to show, and he continued to make the pace until two furlongs from home where the favourite, Beadsman, and Fitzeros drew away. Harpist took command at the distance and won easily by half a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 15 2-5sec.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 8st. 4lbs. Oomerkhan 1

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 7st. 10lbs. Heeroo 2

Mr. A. A. Amer's b a h Fakeer II, 7st. 8lbs. 3

Mr. A. M. Bushari's b a h Admirer, 7st. 8lbs. Kamad 0

Messrs. E. Rashid and A. A. Saif's b a h Haddal, 7st. 7lbs. Noormahomed 0

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Shahin, 7st. 5lbs. Kunal 0

Mr. N. Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 6st. 5lbs. Bennett 0

Betting.—6 to 4 against Admirer ; 4 to 1 Shaiboob ; 6 to 1 Fakeer II ; 10 to 1 others.

Haddal showed out in front to the five furlong post, where Admirer took up the running, but was done with after going three more furlongs. Then Fakeer II came strongly on the outside attended by Shaiboob and the latter, managing to hold his own to the end, won by a head after a hard race, Hakum challenging strongly ; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 36 3-5secs.

The Small Consolation Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs 100, and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over, 14 hands to carry 8st, 12lbs. W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur, 8st. 3lbs, C B Mahomed 1

Mr Cross's b a h Chamberlain, 8st. 6lbs, Kunal... 2

Mr Furgusson's b a h John Roberts, 8st 6lbs Muktar 3

H H the Crown Prince of Bhopal's g a h Herbia, 8st 9lbs, Syed 0

Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton, 8st. 9lbs, Piper 0

Mr A R Obsyed's b a h King Edward, 8st. 6lbs. Oomerkhan 0

Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original, 8st 6lbs, Soda 0

Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester, 8st 6lbs. Native... 0

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Nasret, 8st 3lbs Heero 0

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Obysn, 7st 8lbs, Etul... 0

Betting ; 5 to 2 against John Roberts ; 3 to 1 King Edward ; 5 to 1 Chamberlain ; 8 to 1 each Nasret and Sirur, 15 to 1 others.

Chamberlain got the best of a bad start ; and maintained a lead to inside the distance, where he was challenged by Sirur, who won by a neck ; a length and a quarter between second and third. Time—1min. 23 3-5 secs.

The Amateur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Maiden Ponies 14-1 and under, the property of officers on full pay of H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Indian Civil Service, or of Members of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Bombay Club, or of the Clubs of Western India, Poona, or of the Bombay Gymkhana. G. Rs. Professionals who have not won a race value Rs 200 allowed, carrying 5lbs. extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean, 9st. 10lbs Piper 1

Mr Percy Fisher's g aus m Good Boy, 11st 2lbs. Owner 2

Mr George's bl aus m Ena, 12st McCausland 3

Mr MacSwiney's b o b g The Reverend 9st Native 0

Betting : Evens Ena ; 6 to 4 against Lady Dean ; 6 to 1 Good Boy, 10 to 1 The Reverend.

Lady Dean shot to the front and quickly showing a clean pair of heels won by five lengths ; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 7 3-5. sec.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ANOTHER change of programme was the feature of Saturday night's entertainment at Harmston's Circus. The Circus tent was packed. It is doubtful, indeed, whether on any previous occasion Harmston's Circus has attracted such an enormous gathering in this city, and the fact that the entertainment after a fortnight's stay in the city can eclipse its previous records proves beyond a doubt how enormously popular the performance is. The programme was just as good as ever. Except for one or two of the principal acts, which, of course, it would be altogether impolitic to change, alterations had been made in every turn. The feature of the evening was the introduction by John Welby Cooke, the clever jockey, of his trained mare Bess, a fine animal, which has only been in his hands for six weeks. The act was a capital bit of realism. "Defending the colours," an episode of the Zulu war, Mr. Cooke's own part in the act, was highly appreciated. He performed in a way which demonstrates that he is a clever actor as well as a skilful jockey. But the great interest of the act centred round the performance of the mare Bess. She entered into the spirit of the thing in a way that would have been highly creditable to her trainer, had she been learning her part for six years instead of six weeks. Mr. Cooke also appeared in a clever carting act in which little Miss Love took part. The Valdares showed that their repertoire of tricks is by no means exhausted even after two changes of programme, and Tom Powers was as funny as ever in his tramp cycling act. A surprising addition to this act was a jump on his broken down cycle over the prostrate body of one of the circus attendants. The clowns Guillaume and Auguste entirely changed their programme, and shouts of laughter greeted all their essays. There were new acrobatic turns, new dances, and new equestrian acts. Throughout the evening the circus resounded with applause. To-night the performance will take place in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and a Government House Party, and another large attendance is certain.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

A pleasing entertainment was given at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening. Owing to other attractions in the city the attendance was not so good as it would doubtless have been otherwise, but nevertheless a very enjoyable evening was spent. The programme opened with the amusing little operetta "My New Maid," by Charles Lecocq. In this Miss L. Donelli and Miss Violetta took part. Miss Donelli sustained the role of "Lady Lucy de Strange" very cleverly. Her singing was greatly enjoyed, and she was warmly applauded. Miss Violetta was also successful as the Countess Grassmere, and her rendering of "The Silver Cigarette" was also accorded hearty applause. This piece was followed by the farcical comedietta "Papa's Wife," by Seymour Hicks, which has had so much success in London as a curtain raiser. The part of "Kate" was ably sustained by Miss Kitty Grey. She displayed considerable dramatic ability, and her essays were rewarded with cordial applause. Miss Massey also acted charmingly in the character of "Mary." Her acting was witty and in every way pleasing, and she helped greatly to make the piece so successful. Mr. H. Grenor who took the part of "Geery" was very amusing, and helped to make up what was an exceedingly happy little cast. Miss Finkelstein who assisted at the piano displayed a considerable amount of ability in a rather difficult role. The programme was concluded with a Coon entertainment by the Georgia Minstrels. The songs "Ma Tiger Lily," "I can't think of nothing else but you," "Dinah," and a Laughing Song and Cake Walk in which all performed admirably were specially enjoyed. Miss Donelli is to be congratulated on the arrangement of the programme.

A PARSEE CONVERT.

YESTERDAY Mrs. Ruttonjee Tata, niece-in-law of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, was received into the Zoroastrian regilion. Mrs. R. Tata is a French lady, and was married last year in Paris. She has been studying the tenets of the Parsee religion for some time, and wished to profess the Zoroastrian faith. The Parsee priesthood, when convin

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH HALL-MARKS ON FOREIGN GOODS.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

COAL IMPORTATION INTO THE STATES.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A number of associations and firms concerned in the manufacture and distribution of silver, electro-plate, and similar goods in Sheffield, London, and Birmingham, are endeavouring to obtain the redress of a long-standing grievance. According to a statement which is being circulated among members of Parliament it is the declared intention of foreign manufacturers to send goods of precious metals from foreign parts into this country for the purpose of being stamped with the British hall-marks and sold here in competition with similar wares of British manufacture. It is also proposed to send partly-finished goods to this country for the purpose of hall-marking and then reship them to the country of origin to be finished and distributed in their own and in neutral markets. These declared intentions, it is added, are rapidly being carried into effect; and it is submitted that the object of foreign manufacturers is to secure the appearance of the British hall-mark upon their goods so as to attach to them an indication of British origin, and thus to trade on the good repute appertaining in the markets of the world to similar goods of British origin. It is considered that the remedy to which the trade claim to be entitled could best be afforded them by acting upon a precedent laid down in the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887. This enacted that foreign watch cases should be stamped with a special hall-mark which should have none of the well-known characteristics of the existing hall-marks. The mark was to make it at once clear to purchasers that they were not buying British goods, but foreign goods hall-marked in this country for the purpose only of indicating the standard of the precious metals of which they are made. A draft of a Bill to secure these objects has been prepared as the outcome of very careful consideration by the three trade associations of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, and the hope is expressed that it may be adopted and passed, following as it does, the precedent of the watch clauses of the statute just named. There is a good deal of feeling in the trade on the subject, and it is proposed that a representative deputation should approach Mr. Gerald Balfour, at the Board of Trade, with a view to securing the adoption of the Bill as a Government measure.

In a recent report Mr. Marshal Halstead, the U. S. Consul at Birmingham, discusses what is described as the crusade against American locomotives. He mentions that the Australian representatives of the leading American locomotive building firms had not met with over-encouraging success as it was found that American locomotives consumed more coal and possessed less drawing power than those of British manufacture. Mr. Halstead continues—It was eighteen or twenty months ago that the world heard of the big foreign sales of American locomotives, and there has since been a most persistent attempt to prove that these locomotives are inferior to those of foreign—particularly of English—manufacture; and either our locomotives are inferior, as stated, or there has been a deliberate and unfair crusade against them. From a businesslike way of looking at the matter, it seems singular that American railroads can carry freight so much more cheaply than can railroads in other countries if our locomotives are deficient. The agitation began when it was announced (and our manufacturers are perhaps too free in announcing such matters) that we had obtained several large orders in England. So great was the feeling here about the purchase that railway directors had to apologise to their shareholders for purchasing American-made articles although these shareholders were interested in having articles bought at the lowest prices. Shortly afterwards, cablegrams were printed in London papers stating that even the railway authorities in Switzerland had found American locomotives unsatisfactory in fuel consumption, etc. Mr. Halstead remarks that "he wrote at once to an American locomotive manufacturing company and in their reply—and they had every reason to be well informed—the managers said that, as far as they were aware, no American locomotives had ever been sent to Switzerland, and that no basis for a comparison existed in that country."

The same firm put forward the view that since American locomotives are designed to obtain the maximum efficiency possible for their weight and heating surface, a slight difference of fuel consumption is of little importance. By this we mean that, by making certain changes in the valves, it would be possible to reduce considerably the amount of steam used, and consequently the amount of fuel consumed, but this would be attended by a corresponding reduction of efficiency. An increase in efficiency carries with it an increase in earning power for the railway altogether out of proportion to the slight increase of fuel consumed. We are inclined to think that English locomotive officials and English builders seek to obtain the maximum economy in the machine itself, without respect to the larger considerations which govern the American practice. Were the valve motion of our locomotive slightly altered, as we have indicated, we feel sure that the fuel consumption could be reduced so as to compare favourably. "This letter" says Mr. Halstead, in conclusion, "was written in 1901. The crusade against our locomotives continues, and our builders disdain to protect themselves by publication. It seems to me that a British-made locomotive of the best type should be purchased and run as a test on some American railroad; and I hope an English engine driver, selected by the manufacturer of the engine, may be given charge of it as a mere matter of fairness." We may add that while the American firm which questions the accuracy of the Swiss report may be able to speak with authority, we scarcely see why anyone should cable an incorrect story when so much indubitable evidence to the same effect could be easily gathered elsewhere. As to the disdain of publication, we can only express our surprise that American locomotive builders who feel that they have not been fairly treated should have displayed such an unnatural reserve. Dislike of publicity is not, we believe, a national characteristic. Again, if there are distinctive foreign views as to what constitutes efficiency in a locomotive, obviously American builders ought to supply the locomotive that will meet foreign requirements. It is nobody's fault but their own if they have carried standardisation too far. No one will dispute the statement that American railways carry freight more cheaply than some railways in other countries, but we need hardly point out that this is only remotely connected with the question of locomotive efficiency.

The United States Congress has taken the sensible step of adopting a measure which permits the free importation of coal during the next twelve months. Fuel of all kinds has long been at a premium in the States owing chiefly to the disastrous strike of the Pennsylvania anthracite miners to which, of course, the prevalent scarcity is attributed. The Bill now sanctioned legalises the payment of a rebate equal to the import duty. A clause has been inserted which prohibits the imposition of a duty at the end of the year on imported anthracite for which, however, there could scarcely be a market under normal conditions. Whether the removal of the 67 cents duty will have a material effect in increasing the supplies is questionable, but Mr. J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, expects that a large amount of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal will be exported. From the British and Canadian points of view, however, there is little in the prospect of continued exports to be thankful for. During the United States coal strike a number of urgent appeals for coal were sent to this country from Canada, and the heavy export of Canadian coal at the present juncture would certainly bring about a coal famine there, while our own exports to America have affected prices at home in a most remarkable way. That we can actually send coal to the American Newcastle is interesting, albeit of small importance, but to the home consumer, mulcted in higher prices, the incident has lost most of its glamour. A remarkable resolution was introduced into the U. S. House of Representatives last week directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the House their opinion regarding the power of Congress to take possession of the coal beds and mines in the United States, "and all lines of transportation, agencies, instruments and vehicles of commerce necessary for the transportation of coal." Should, in their opinion, this power exist the Committee is to forthwith report a Bill providing in detail for the said appropriation. The Committee's report will naturally be awaited with considerable interest, but the movement is hardly taken seriously, even in the States.

In the "Annals of the American Academy of Political Science" Mr. J. W. Carvers gives the following interesting description of the unit system adopted at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of which he is the head:—The capacity of the establishment is 30 locomotives a week. Orders are allotted spaces in the week in which delivery is promised. If a new design has to be made, the drawing must be completed and data submitted to the purchasing department for ordering material at least a month before the work is to go to the shop. All parts of locomotives and tenders, except boiler and tank plates, steel tyres and steel castings, chilled wheels, boiler tubes, and special patented appliances are made from the raw materials. All raw materials and all parts ordered by the purchasing department are ordered for a definite locomotive or a number of locomotives of a particular class and must be invoiced as such. The foreman of each shop where the various component parts of the locomotive are made is furnished a list, bearing the class designation of the locomotives for which the parts made in his shop are intended. When the drawings are furnished him he allots the work and sees to it that it is finished by the time specified on the list. Each part is marked with the class designation of the locomotive for which is is intended. Each workman reports to the timekeeper through his boss or through the foreman his time for each piece and the locomotive for which the piece was intended. All these component parts are assembled in the erecting shop at the appointed time, and, by means of this unit system, the finished locomotive is put together without confusion or necessary delay. A further advantage of this unit system of production appears in the accounting department. Two sets of books are kept—a financial and a manufacturing set. In the financial department accounts are kept of sales, purchases and expenditures. In the manufacturing books a separate account is opened with each locomotive, and the material entering into its construction and the labour expended on it are charged against that locomotive. At the end of the year these two sets of books must balance each other. By this method the actual cost of each locomotive is obtained with accuracy and, allowing for fluctuations in price of raw materials, correct quotations can be made for any class of engine. It is upon this unit system of locomotive classification, by means of which the identity of each locomotive is preserved, that the system of [the labour organisation and the management of the establishment is based.

Now we know what the German Minister of Commerce can do for the consumers of "half material"! Herr Moller can "fork out" to the tune of fifty million marks (£2,500,000), in order that the consumers may set up works in opposition to the "Half-Material" Association; only this, and nothing more. Having failed to induce the latter to lower prices, the consumers took their case to the Minister of Commerce, who invited them to make suggestions calculated to bring about an improvement; and this cool demand for fifty million marks is one of them. It is to be feared that the consumers will be put to the trouble of cudgelling their brains for some other suggestion. In the first place, the proposal is just a little too strongly flavoured with State socialism, and, in the second, would, if carried into effect, tend to aggravate the disease which has long lamed Germany, to wit over-production. Consider the consequence of adding gigantic works with a capital of £2,500,000 to those monsters already in existence! The consumers complain that the export-premia granted by the "Half-Material" Association are more than neutralised—completely swamped by the low prices at which "half-material" is sold abroad. Perhaps the best way to help the consumers would be to expand the drawback system, whereby stuff intended to be modified and then re-exported may be imported duty-free. Protection is very amusing—to the onlooker!

Thirty commercial associations have jointly handed to the German Federal Council a petition against the duties on wood-pulp, straw-board, cellulose, etc., that is, positions 668-668 (Bill) inclusive, begging that the rates may be lowered, or, as the next best thing, that the petition be taken into account when negotiations for commercial treaties are proceeding. The petitioners declare that such high duties threaten the paper-consuming industry with a catastrophe. It may be mentioned that both Herr Moller and Count Posadowsky, as representatives of the Government, strongly urged the Tariff Commission not to go beyond the rates proposed in the Bill, but all to no purpose, the Commissioner responding to the appeal with increases of 140 per cent., 167 per cent. etc. What the petitioners want is to re-establish the rates in existence prior to the passing of the Tariff Bill. Much chance of success they have not. According to the "Contralblatt der Bauverwaltung," three German firms recently tendered for a contract for 30 tender locomotives to run on the state railways in Japan. This was the first time Germans had participated in tendering for Japanese contracts of the kind, and the narrow margin by which the lowest German tender was overlapped by the successful firm, Messrs. Dubs and Co., of Glasgow, makes locomotive builders here very sanguine of future success in Japan. Up till that contract American and British firms had had it all their own way in tendering. The lowest tender made on behalf of Messrs. Dubs by the Japanese firm of Okura and Co., was £2,075 apiece, free, Yokohama or Kobe railway station. The German firm of Illies and Co., established at Yokohama, offered on behalf of a German firm (name not given), £2,100 apiece—only £25 less. A very narrow shave.

The condition of the English glass trade has reached a stage when it is absolutely imperative to discover where the fault lies in the system which allows the foreigner to have such an advantage in the market with his cheaper goods and quicker productions. An expert appointed by the Staffordshire County Council has visited the enemy's country and given his version of the causes that have led to the success of our competitors. He alludes to the progressive spirit of the German and Austrian manufacturers, the adoption by them of the latest inventions and appliances, the more economical working conditions, the better education of the workmen, and the more extensive use of machinery. According to the statements that have been made by a member of a large firm of glass manufacturers in the Midlands, who has had a life-long training in the industry, the gradual loss of the trade on the part of the English is solely due to restrictions placed on the employers by the workingmen's unions, which have a strong hold in the Midlands, and which use their power to an astounding degree. The employes work in groups of three men and a boy, which is termed a "chair," and represents a workman, a servitor, a footmaker, and a boy. They work in sections of six hours, six hours on and six hours off, from Tuesday morning to Friday night as a general rule. The trade union, however, fixes a standard on the quantity of work that shall be produced per turn or shift, and makes the computation upon the basis of what the least competent man amongst them can do in the time. It is of this method of working that the manufacturer so bitterly complains, and he points out that it is unfair to both employer and employed. The least competent men are receiving the highest wages. The expert mentioned that promotion abroad did not go by rotation as it did in England, but men of skill and ability were pushed forward. But here there are many of the servitors who are better men than the workmen above them, but the manufacturer is not allowed to advance them. The union would have all the men out if they did. The employer is the lever upon another method on which the union insists. "There are many articles in the trade," he says, "such as stoppers and small breakfast articles, which could easily be made by a man and a boy at a low rate of wages. The footmaker, with the aid of a boy, could produce them. But the union won't allow that and the firms have to pay three men where they need have only to pay one. If that were altered it would enable to sell the goods at almost half the present price."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Society's room on Thursday last, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—

Mr. H. C. Nangle (Rangoon); Lieutenant A. Willock, R.I.M. (Bombay); Mr. St. G. de Esteres (Fartabgarh, Oudh); Mr. P. J. Fitz Gibbon (Belgaum); the Hon'ble Syed Hoosein Belgrami; Nawab Imaeul-Mulk Bahadoor, B.A. (Hyderabad, Deccan); Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr (Amraoti, Berars); Mr. J. T. Metcalfe (Rangoon); Lieutenant J. W. Farrington, R.A., (Karachi); Mr. J. Scott, M.I.C.E. (Calcutta); Mr. G. Richards, P. W. D. (Rangoon); Mr. J. McKenna, C. S. (Bassein, Burma); Mr. J. A. Chapman (Bassein Burma); Major C. T. Robinson, R.F.A (Mhow, C. I.); Major S. D. Browne, R.H.A. (Mhow, C. I.); Dr. Nasserwanjee Fakirjee Sarvaror, M.D. (Bombay); Captain P. C. Gabbett, I.M.S. (Coonoor); and Mr. Samuel Joyce (Bombay).

The Honorary Secretary asked Members to try and induce others to join the Society, as the more Members they could obtain the better would be the position of the funds of the Society, and more money could be spent in improving the Journal.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contribution since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
Some specimens of Fishes from the Persian Gulf	.....	Mr F W Townsend.
1 Indian Pangolin or Scaly Ant Eater (alive)	Manis pentadactyla...	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S
1 Skin of the Indian Chevrotain or Mouse Deer	Tragulus meminna...	Mr R E S Branson
1 Skin of Cotton Teal	Nettapus coromandelianus	Lt J W Farrington, R A
1 Skin of the great crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus...	Mr H Bulkley
3 Stone Implements from the Madras Presidency	.....	Mr H Seton Karr, M P
1 Skin of the Eastern Little Stint	Tringa ruficollis	Capt H H Harrington
1 Skin of the Little Ringed Plover	Ægialitis dubia.....	
2 Skins of the Bengal Bush Lark	Mirafra assamica.....	
1 Skin of the Indian Pipit	Anthus rufulus	
1 Skin of the Eastern Baya	Ploceus megarhynchus	
1 Skin of the Striated Weaver bird	Ploceus manyar	
1 Skins of the Burmese Red Munia	Sporæginthus flavidiventris	
2 Skins of the Pegu House Sparrow	Passer flaveolus	
2 Skins of the Burmese Red-vented Bulbul	Molpastes burmanicus	
1 Skin of the Burmese Shrike	Lanius colluricides ...	
1 Skin of the Burmese Nuthatch	Sitta neglecta	
2 Skins of the Burmese Spotted Babler	Pellorneum Subochraceum	
1 Common (albino) Snipe	Gallinago celestis ...	Capt P P Kilkelly, I M S

* Forwarded to the Victoria Gardens.

Minor Contribution from Mrs. A. K. Oliver.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBRARY.

"The Butterflies of India, Burma, and Ceylon," Vols. I, II, and III, by Marshall and de Nicéville. } Presented by Mr C. Crommelin.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:—"On two Cetaceans from Travancore by H. S. Ferguson; with a Note on the same" by R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S., &c., in which a new porpoise or dolphin named Tursiops Fergusoni was described.

Mr. E. H. Aitken also read a paper on "The Butterflies of Bombay and the surrounding country," written by himself and Mr. E. Comber. The paper was made more interesting by specimens of the various butterflies being exhibited and referred to.

A vote of thanks was passed to the authors of the papers and the meeting then terminated.

LORD HOUGHTON ON SIR COOMARASWAMY AND THE ENGLISH BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among some old papers I have come across the following letter from the late Lord Houghton, which will be of interest to the public in India as showing how the late Sir Coomaraswamy of Ceylon, among his many distinguished services was instrumental in "opening the Bar of England to all the Eastern subjects of the Empress of India."

"Fryston Hall, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, July 3rd 1870.

Dear Sir,—I thank you much for your kind note respecting my excellent and able friend Coomaraswamy. I held him in great esteem, and he has never received due credit for the energy with which he opened the bar of England to all the Eastern subjects of the Empress of India. This great act deserved a public recognition, and even he would not have done it, but for the assistance of Lord Brougham, which he was fortunate enough to secure. I remember when he was very ill in this house, he desired me, if he died, to send his ashes to his mother, and there is something very pathetic in the pious pilgrimage of that venerable lady to Benares with his ashes in 1870! I will ask you to offer her my respectful condolence and to believe me, yours very truly.

HOUGHTON."

The illness is thus referred to in Sir T. Wemys Reid's "Life, Letters, and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, First Lord Houghton." Vol. II page 37, et. seq:—

"Mr. Coomaraswamy was an honoured guest at Fryston. Milnes's son (now Earl Crewe) and daughters still retain the pleasantest recollections of the accomplished Hindoo who was their father's guest in their early days. It happened that during his first visit to Yorkshire, Mr. Coomaraswamy suffered from a very severe illness, which at one time threatened his life, and through which he was assiduously nursed by the family at Fryston. A lively recollection is still retained of the anxiety which Milnes showed at the time when Mr. Coomaraswamy was at the worst. He had given his guest a promise that if the illness from which he was suffering ended fatally he should not be buried in the English fashion, but should be cremated. Those who knew Lord Houghton will understand how, having given that promise, he was eager to prepare for its fulfilment, should the necessity unhappily arise, and a legend is still extant of the way in which he wandered about the broad domains and the umbrageous woods at Fryston, until he had at last fixed upon a spot which was, in his opinion, entirely suited to what would have been the first cremation on English soil in modern times. Fortunately for the object of these delicate attentions the good nursing at Fryston proved effectual, saving him from the fate to which he had been dedicated. No one, it need hardly be said, rejoiced more heartily than Milnes at the recovery of his interesting friend, but mingled with his rejoicing was a droll sense of disappointment at the thought of the distinction which had been lost to Fryston for ever."—I am, Sir, yours truly,

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Ceylon C. S.

Colombo, January 28.

SIR HENRY COTTON ON THE DELHI DURBAR.

SIR HENRY J. S. COTTON, K.C.S.I., addressing a meeting under the auspices of the York Liberal Association, said:—The problem of the government of our vast Empire overseas could only be solved by the delegation of much of the responsibility to the self-governing colonies, which owed their self-government to the Liberal party, a freedom which had made them loyal and had not weakened but strengthened the bond of affection between the colonies and the mother country. Referring to the Delhi Durbar, Sir Henry said he regretted the enormous expenditure of several millions sterling on a display of magnificence for the glorification of the Empire in the poorest country in the world—a country in which twenty million people had died of starvation in twenty years. He also regretted that large crowds of English nobility would see India through false spectacles and would carry away an impression derived from the unparalleled pageant wholly incorrect and deceptive, and would know nothing of the misery and poverty which prevailed. The occasion should have been celebrated frigidly and decorously, and with a certain degree of pomp and ceremony; but this might have been done at a tenth of the expense of that actually incurred, which was, he contended, little short of a disgrace to our administration in India. (Applause.)

As a relief to winter drill and tactical education, the 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry, who are very proud of their new title, "Westminster Dragoons," will hold the first regimental ball at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. It promises to be a brilliant affair. The Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster will be present, and the regimental string band, under Mr. W. Hennessy, will play the music.

CLAIM BY AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

In the King's Bench Division on the 15th ultim Mr. Justice Wright heard the case of Singh v. Staffordshire Financial Company, Limited, and another. This was an interpleader issue raising the question whether Princess Duleep Singh was entitled to the furniture, plate, horses, and carriages at Hockwold Hall, Norfolk. The Princess alleged that the property was given to her by her husband, Prince Victor Duleep Singh, in October, 1899. Mr. Dickens, K.C., and Mr. Muir Mackenzie appeared for the Princess; while Mr. Bray, K.C. and Mr. Willoughby Williams represented the judgment creditors and the trustee in the bankruptcy of Prince Victor Duleep Singh.

Prince Victor Duleep Singh stated that he had been the lessee of Hockwold Hall, Norfolk, for some years, and in October, 1899, having cleared off his debts by means of a mortgage on certain trust funds he gave his wife all his property at Hockwold Hall, including his furniture, plate, horses, and carriages. There were several reasons for his making the gift. One was the death duties, and another was to prevent unpleasantness at his death. Many of the articles at Hockwold Hall had belonged to his father, and he thought that very likely his brother would think he had been badly treated if they were not left to him. By giving the articles to his wife they remained at her disposal, and at his death she could give them to his brother if she thought fit. When he and the Princess went to reside at Hockwold Hall the latter had control over the things there. At that time he had an allowance from the India Office of £8,000 per annum, which was paid monthly. He also possessed jewels of considerable value, some of which were lying at Coutts's.

Mr. Justice Wright: Were they at Coutt's as security for an advance?

The witness: Not at that time. At the time of his father's death the whole of his jewels were pledged to Mr. S. Lewis. Subsequently they were redeemed, and some were sold to pay Mr. Lewis. In 1900 he sold to his brother, Prince Frederick, further jewels which had been valued at £21,000.—In cross-examination, the witness said at the time he made the gift to his wife the goods were in the possession of the tenant of Hockwold Hall, but he did not give his wife any of the rent paid by the tenant in respect of the use of the furniture. He borrowed money of the Staffordshire Financial Company in March, 1901, but he never informed Mr. Dingman, the representative of the Company, that the greater portion of the property at Hockwold Hall belonged to him, nor did he mention that the property belonged to his wife. By the gift he intended to hand over to his wife everything he had except the jewels. He gave his wife the things on the farm at Hockwold Hall, and she constantly supplied him with money to pay wages. He did not know that in October, 1899, he was indebted to the Eagle Insurance Company to the extent of £4,000. He gave a guarantee for a loan of £4,000 to Mr. Arthur Newton, but he afterwards refused to renew it. He was indebted to his brother at the time to the extent of £10,000, but that sum was secured by a second mortgage on the property in the hands of the Prudential Insurance Company. In December, 1899, he pledged jewels valued at £11,000 to his brother.

Mr. Bray: In your assets you set out a claim against the Indian Government of £300,000?—The witness: Yes.

But that is not a realisable asset?—I do not know that it is not.

How long has the claim been pending?—Since my father was deposed, practically.

How long ago was that—fifty years?—I am very bad at history. It might be fifty years.

The claim is denied by the Indian Government—Yes.

Mr. Justice Wright: Is your pension from the Indian Government capable of being assigned or anticipated?—No.

Mr. Bray: But in March 1900, the Government of India lent you £10,000 on it.—They lent me £10,000.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to enable the claimant to produce evidence to show the exact financial position of Prince Dhuleep Singh at the time he made the gift.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Stella	3 32	Lt-Col H W Boyd, IMS	4 32 46	1 31 14
Sapphire.....	3 32	Capt Muter, and Mr R H Hopkins.....	4 51 50	1 33 18
Forella.....	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	4 47 7	1 32 7
Turquoise ...	3 32	Mr C A R Crommelin...	4 50 50	1 32 18

Time-limit—6-16 p.m.
Course No. 3—16·8 miles. Wind N-W by W. Strength fresh.
1st prize won by Forella.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Janetta	1 16	Officers, R E	4 20 21	1 19 5
Pixie.....	3 10	Mr E R Smetham.....	4 25 14	1 22 4
Sayonara ...	6 20	Mr W W Petrie	4 32 32	1 25 12
Mannikin ...	3 48	Officers, R A	4 31 46	1 27 58
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 21 7	1 21 7
Trixie	3 10	Mr A M Monteath	4 23 35	1 23 23

Time-limit—6-16 p.m.
Course No. 6—7·6 miles.
1st prize won by Janetta and 2nd prize won by Isca.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Titmouse.....	Major Pollard.....	4 26 2	1 51 2
Mog	Mr C H Byrne	4 33 3	1 48 3
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 37 45	1 52 45
Lapwing.....	Mr E C Richards	4 39 21	1 54 21
Clatta	Capt G Lamb, IMS ...	4 38 23	1 51 23

Time-limit 6-15 p.m.
Course No. 11—8·5 miles. Wind N-W by W. Strength fresh.
1st prize won by Mog and 2nd prize won by Titmouse.

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

THE following are the statistics of Cott on Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1902:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of October. 1900	1901	1902
British India			
Bombay	17,967,089	31,957,356	33,914,273
Madras	2,229,977	2,871,726	2,505,719
Bengal	1,006,855	3,889,338	3,656,355
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,724,413	3,095,107	1,885,289
Punjab	488,990	844,492	833,577
Central Provinces ...	1,400,726	2,174,657	1,856,698
Total ...	25,828,060	47,823,586	44,451,211
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), and Wadhwan (b).....	838,707	1,082,966	1,622,348
Grand Total ...	26,666,767	48,906,552	46,073,559

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1102

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of al woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of October. 1900	1901	1902
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8,583,334	9,443,460	9,300,443
	yds.	30,216,158	31,544,641	30,358,853
Madras	pds.	574,918	609,776	311,362
	yds.	462,390	571,784	287,733
Bengal	pds.	2,937	32,263	57,747
	yds.	...	106,723	288,568
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	310,199	425,807	315,453
	yds.	1,031,802	1,525,523	998,945
Punjab	pds.	37,457	29,995	19,955
	yds.	127,158	88,506	43,621
Central Provinces ...	pds	435,262	551 186	513,431
	yds.	1,107,583	1,672,377	1,573,077
Total ...	pds.	9 944,257	11,085,377	10,518,231
	yds.	32,955,691	35,509,254	33,430,747
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar (a), and Wadhwan (b)	pds.	282,823	279,889	604,135
	yds.	1,041,182	1,067,515	2,239,103
Grand Total	pds.	10,227,033	11,365,466	11,122,366
	yds.	3 996,273	36,576,769	35,669,900

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902

THE Report of the Irrigation Commission is being written at Lucknow, and should be furnished at the end of March. Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff will then proceed Home by way of Japan and Sir Thomas Higham will go direct to England. The Report will be supplemented by a number of plans, which will be valuable as elucidating the text.

COMIC OPERA WARFARE.

FIGHTING IN EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS.

PRAYERS PREFERRED TO GUN DRILL.

THE comic opera naval warfare in which the "Ban-Righ" was recently engaged finds a counterpart in the "hostilities" in Morocco. A most amusing account of the present state of the Sultan's army is given by Reuter's correspondent at Tangier, whose information was derived from the three British non-commissioned officers who have been attached to the Sultan's army during the past twelve months as instructors. The Sultan had about 25,000 men, regulars and irregulars, in Fez when the sergeants left. These included the Shereefian bodyguard, composed of 2,000 picked men, and called the Arabas, are armed with Martin who Henry rifles, which were discarded from the British Army. About 20 per cent. of the rest of the troops are armed with the Tallibanner, a poor reproduction of the Martini-Henry. Although this rifle invariably jams the cartridge after the first round, and it cannot be fired if the bayonet is fixed, yet it is a distinct improvement on the old flint-lock muzzle-loader "gas-pipe tubing" with which the remainder of the force is armed.

In this strangely accoutred "army" an entire absence of authority and discipline prevails. On parade they behave fairly well, but any attempt at evolutions invariably results in disaster. On the march the soldier struggle as fancy lists, although on the whole each tribe would keep to itself. Tribal feuds bring about constant disturbances in camp, and rival factions are usually far more eager to get at each other's throats than at the enemy. In one or two expeditions the only men wounded were those who became involved in an intertribal brawl in the camp itself. The sergeants declare it is the side which makes the most noise which wins the fight. Hence the advantage of numbers who shout and blaze away till the enemy retire.

There are large quantities of ammunition stored up in houses in Fez, but nobody knows exactly where to lay a hand on any particular ammunition. No proper guard is kept over the casks, and pilfering is very rife. Numbers of the boxes have been open, and half their contents extracted and replaced by stones. The ammunition thus stolen is sold to the enemy. One of the sergeants doubted whether the troops would ever make efficient gunners. When firing practice was begun, and the Moors felt the kick of the lever and recoil of the gun, they simply turned their backs on the Satanic instrument, and spreading their mats, said their prayers.

The Pretender's style of fighting is entirely new. His men are divided into three lines of equal strength who relieve each other every eight hours. The first keeps up a constant sniping or worrying fire during eight hours, when they are relieved by the second line, who have been eating and reposing in the meantime; while the third line, who have been sleeping, replace the second, bringing supplies along with them. The first, after a snatch of food, retire to the sleeping line.

The sergeants all speak in the highest terms of the Sultan personally. His Majesty was always kind and friendly and treated them with great liberality.

THE PARISIAN JOURNALIST.

ONE of the best-known Parisian journalists began thirty years ago as a stray contributor of police news at a penny a line to the "Figaro." He is now drawing salaries of upwards of £2,000 a year, and is an officer of the Legion of Honour. Guy de Maupassant in one of his most remarkable novels describes the career of a successful French journalist. In the first chapter we find him walking about the boulevard with half-a-crown in his pocket. He is a small clerk in a railway office, and so ignorant that he cannot write a correct grammatical sentence; indeed, can hardly spell properly. We take leave of him as editor of the most important daily, on which he commenced as a reporter on a few sous a line. The story was said to be taken from life, and indeed, Parisian journalism affords many examples of similar careers.

Villemessant, who may be considered the creator of the new French journalism as it exists to-day, used to say that a man who could write a bright, interesting paragraph of local news could write anything that was wanted in a Parisian daily. His custom was, when the day's Figaro was brought to him, to turn to the faits-divers column, and if any paragraph struck him as particularly well-turned, he would order it to be cut and pasted up on a board as an example and lesson to the staff. He would then inquire for the writer's name, and an invitation to lunch at his magnificent home would usually follow. In this way many a penny-a-liner got his first permanent standing on the Figaro. A man so promoted from the ranks of outside contributors—and these remarks apply to most of the other Parisian dailies—would receive in addition to his lineage a small monthly salary, say from four to eight pounds. The Parisian journalist, however high his position may be and however big his fixed salary, never loses his line-ge. The big leader-writer receive so much a month, les lignes en plus (besides lineage. This may reach as high as fivepence a line, but the usual average is half that sum. Writers of serial stories, on the other hand, rarely bargain for less than fivepence a line, and get it too, for a good serial is as every French editor knows what sells his paper. Tenpence a line is often paid—Robert H. Sherard in the Leisure Hour.

COLORADO PARLIAMENT.

REVOLVER AND SHOTGUNS.

A New York telegram dated January 22, says:—A deadlock has arisen in the Colorado Legislature over the choice of a successor to Senator Teller, Silver Republican. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has posted thirty guards in and about the House to resist an anticipated attempt by the supporters of Mr. Wolcott, the Republican candidate, to capture the hall. Revolvers have been placed on the desks and shotguns in the corners of the House. There has been no sitting to-day, but the anti-Wolcott Republicans in control of the organization will maintain the garrison until there is no longer any fear of a raid. The Republicans control the House of Representatives and the Democrats the Senate. The issue of the struggle is doubtful.

LORD KITCHENER'S PEDIGREE.

COULD he have foretold the eminence to which a descendant of his fourth child and third daughter, Anne, would rise, he would, doubtless, have felt even more justified in anticipating the interest posterity would take in his own origin. For not the least interesting thing about Merchant Morley to-day is that through this daughter's son Thomas—a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of a Suffolk parish—he became ancestor in direct line of the man whose name is in everybody's mouth, Horatio Herbert Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, and Aspall, Suffolk. It has not occurred to the most ardent of his admirers to record that name in the Irish dwelling where he chanced to be born. So the idea of Merchant Morley's own immortal fame excites an indulgent smile. For which of his deeds or attributes did the merchant fancy Halstead ought to remember him, that he placed a gilded inscription on the chimney-piece at Worthies Place: "John Morley of Halstead, son of John Morley and Julian his wife, was born in this chamber the 8th of February 1655 (6)?—From Merchant Morley, in the Cornhill Magazine for January.

COUNSEL TO GAMBLERS.

M. BLANC'S CONFESSIONS TO HIRAM MAXIM.

Sir Hiram Maxim gives the New York Herald (Paris edition) his impressions of Monte Carlo, which (says the Times correspondent) may be regarded either as a gambler's vade mecum or a singularly impressive warning against an unprofitable form of investment. The gist it is that in the long run the best of system can do little more than reduce the loss which is eventually inevitable owing to the heavy percentage retained by the bank. Sir Hiram gives the moral in the words of M. Blanc, the organiser of the bank, who in an expansive moment facetiously confessed that rouge gagne quelquefois, noir souvent, mais blanc toujours, and further more declared that the most sensible consel to would-be gamblers was summed up in Punch's advice to people about to marry—Don't.

Sir Hiram Maxim begins with a comparison between his own observations and the statements contained in the official guide-book to Monte Carlo, which represents the average relations between the players and the bank as about 50 to 51 and the annual winnings of the latter as a million sterling. The magnitude of these figures staggered Sir Hiram Maxim, but on carefully studying the play he found that, instead of the players taking sixty-one millions and losing one million of it, the total amount did not probably exceed £1,100,000. Of that amount the bank, instead of winning about 1-2 per cent., as stated by the guide-book, actually won rather more than ninety per cent. Therefore the advantages in favour of the bank instead of being sixty-one to sixty, were approximately ten to one. He declares in contradiction to the authors of various systems that it makes no difference in working one of them whether the player bets every time the ball goes round, every second time once a day, or once a week. Every particular coup is absolutely independent of all the others. He holds, however, that while all systems are unprofitable, even a bad system is better than none at all.

BEAUCHAMP-WATT DIVORCE.

LADY VIOLET'S INCOME REDUCED.

THE case of Beauchamp v. Beauchamp and Watt came up before Sir F. Jeune on January 19th as an application to vary a registrar

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

THE "Times" correspondent wrote from Paris on January 16:—The tone of the French Press in dealing with Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa is as a rule fairly impartial, and, indeed, in some instances such keen interest is displayed in the Colonial Secretary's sayings and doings that it is evident that he has risen in the estimation of our neighbours. During the South African war many of the leading journals of Paris re-echoed the calumnies as to the part alleged to have been played by Mr. Chamberlain in the events that preceded hostilities, which were to be read at that time in almost the entire continental Press. They originated chiefly in Berlin. Mr. Chamberlain has never been more prominently before the continental public than since his arrival in South Africa and yet it would be vain to seek in any of the more respectable newspapers a trace of that vituperation without which his very name was but two years ago seldom pronounced on the Continent.

This indicates more than a mere change of opinion as regards the Colonial Secretary. It amounts to a significant sign of the times, inasmuch as it corresponds with a tendency on the part of many French politicians to return to a more reasonable and just estimate of the old ally of their country. This is so manifest to those who take the trouble to study public opinion on the spot that it has become a duty for Englishmen in a position to do so to recognise it and to invite their compatriots to give it the welcome which they have no cause whatever to withhold.

The Venezuelan Question has afforded the French an opportunity of realising to what extent England's alliance is sought after by a Power which can scarcely be considered as a friend of France. They have also had an opportunity of seeing how thoroughly distasteful co-operation with Germany has been to their much-maligned insular friends. It is not because Great Britain would have any difficulty in entering into an alliance with another Great Power that so many Englishmen would like to revive the old friendly relations with their lively neighbours across the Channel. Furthermore, it is becoming evident to both sides that through the blunders of previous Governments and a little also through the mistakes of the Press third parties have been able to make capital out of their differences. It was one of the important features of Prince Bismarck's policy, which has been clumsily continued by his successors, to set England and France by the ears. Germany has derived enormous benefit from the partial estrangement of France from Great Britain. The instances to which this statement applies are so fresh in the memory of the public in both countries that it were useless to recall them. In particular the French are far too shrewd not to have taken to heart the lesson taught by Anglo-German co-operation in Venezuela. They at once detected in it a second deliberate attempt by Germany to make mischief between Great Britain and the United States. It is not improbable that internally they rejoiced at the failure of that unworthy policy. They should not, however, lose sight of the fact that it was prompted by precisely the same principle that has led Germany to lose few opportunities of making bad blood between others for her own ends. Of course nations have nobody but themselves to blame if they allow themselves to be used in such fashion. It would seem high time that both the English and French peoples opened their eyes to the great mutual advantage there would be in restoring the old friendly relations.

Of course difficulties will arise, and there may even be at present differences of opinion on more than one international question; but in that case the tact and good will of the two Governments, supported by the Press, ought to suffice to prevent any serious misunderstanding. The strong expression of public opinion in England against the present co-operation with Germany will, no doubt, save the country from a repetition of that ill-advised policy. When the King's Ministers have a little time to think matters over they will perhaps see the wisdom of meeting half way any disposition that may be shown on the part of France to put an end to the permanent friction for which the French are not alone responsible.

FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY M. DESCHANEL.

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris telegraphed on January 19:—

M. Massabuau's interpellation on the means which the Government propose to employ to balance the Budget, this afternoon furnished M. Paul Deschanel, formerly president of the Chamber, with the opportunity of making a much-applauded speech on the general policy of the Ministry. Examining the political situation of the country, he wondered where those who sought to suppress the liberty of education wished to lead France; also, what was the aim of those who wished to transform stable property into collective or unstable property, and who endeavoured, not to reconcile the employers of labour with their men, but to put them against one another like enemies. Moreover, what was the aim of those who endeavoured to injure French industry and the national Navy to the advantage of foreign navies and industries. Referring to the religious question, M. Deschanel said the Republican tradition was to struggle against the invasion of the State by clericalism; but, he added, "Ought that struggle to be carried on against religion? Has the Government the right to combat not clericalism but religion?"

A Voice from the Extreme Left: "You are courting the Right."

M. Deschanel: "I am courting no one; I am speaking from the dictates of my conscience in the interest of my country." This declaration was greeted with prolonged applause.

Coming to the foreign policy of the Government, M. Deschanel said that its deputies should concern themselves more exclusively with these questions. France did not seek new conquests. Her colonial domain was sufficiently vast. France did not desire war; but, he added, "She does not desire to forget the eclipse which right suffered formerly in a never-to-be-forgotten war. (Loud Applause.) France will not provoke anyone; but she must work to secure the triumph of right." (Renewed applause.)

Here an incident was raised by M. Deschanel speaking in highly patriotic terms of the Franco-Russian Alliance. M. Gerault-Richard, the Revolutionary Socialist, shouted, "We don't want either Alexander III. or Nicholas II." M. Deschanel calmly recalled that he knew it had recently become the fashion in a certain political party to combat that Alliance. M. Gerault-Richard again interrupted, shouting, "Silence in the slaughter-house."

After the tumult which was raised by these words had somewhat subsided, the former President of the Chamber said he knew that a certain party preferred another alliance. This reference to the Jaures-Da Costa incident was loudly applauded on the one hand and protested against by the Extreme Left. M. Deschanel then repeated the now celebrated phrase of the letter which M. Jaures wrote to Signor Andrea Da Costa, in which he said that the Triple Alliance was the necessary counterweight to French Chauvinism. M. Gerault-Richard retorted by saying that M. Deschanel had not read the explanations of the Socialist leader; but the speaker continuing, declared:—"I have read that people congratulated themselves at the thought that foreigners could meddle with our national policy and influence it. I have read that people seemed pleased at the thought that neighbouring nations could exercise pressure upon France and prevent her from remembering that in the end right always triumphed.

Loud applause greeted this statement from all parts of the House except from the Left. A deputy shouted: "You are an ally of the Right, and the Right retorted.

M. Deschanel, turning towards the Left, You were pleased to have their votes mixed with yours formerly when you upset Gambetta and Jules Ferry. The speaker, proceeding said that it was a legitimate hope that later on certain problems might be resolved by arbitration; but it was not permissible to preach anti-national doctrines when the Fatherland was face to face with armed nations. Did France wish to become like Belgium? M. Deschanel added with emphasis that France required a new policy and that it was time she was delivered from the paradoxical condition in which she was floundering. In conclusion he appealed to all Republicans who did not desire a reactionary, or a revolutionary agitation, and who wished to restore to the policy of France that clearness which was the trademark of the nation's genius, to unite.

Long and loud applause greeted the close of this remarkable speech, M. Deschanel being warmly applauded as he returned to his place.

The Debate was continued by M. D'Estournelles de Constant, who sought in a measure to defend M. Jaures, whose thoughts, he said, had been misinterpreted. He approved the policy of the present Government.

He was not himself hostile to a colonial policy, provided it was not a policy of conquest but such a policy as enabled France to increase her Navy in order to compel other colonies against Great Britain and Germany. Moreover, the Franco-Russian Alliance had not had the results expected of it, for it had effected no change in the foreign policy of France, which was as incoherent as ever, and had not diminished her armaments. He spoke strongly against the systematic policy of silence and waiting which had allowed Great Britain to establish an empire from Cairo to the Cape, and had inflicted on France the humiliation of Fashoda. Referring to the Egyptian Question, he reproached M. Ribot with having in the past opposed the Liberal policy of Jules Ferry and Mr. Gladstone, who had decided on evacuation.

M. Ribot, interrupting, said: "I cannot reply to an interpellation. I think it would be better to make no further reference to this matter."

M. Delafosse: "The English have only spoken of evacuation with the firm intention of not evacuating Egypt."

M. Sibille: "These are calumnies which should not be repeated here." (Cheers and protests.)

M. D'Estournelles de Constant, said he desired a policy of sincere peace and of fruitful understanding, such as was outlined at The Hague Congress, and at the International Congresses, which were becoming more and more frequent in Europe. It was true that the European Governments had not understood the duty which had devolved on them since The Hague Convention. President Roosevelt had had to remind them of it. (Cheers on the Left.) Not policy, financial, social or Colonial, was possible with the burdens of armed peace.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Paris, (January 21):—

The report of the commission on the French Foreign Office Estimates, which will be laid before the Chamber to-morrow, expresses satisfaction at the abstention of France from any part in the recent action taken against Venezuela. With reference to Morocco, the report urges that an international understanding should be arrived at, by which Tangier would be declared a neutral free port. The situation in Armenia and Macedonia, the report continues, compels the Powers to make stronger representation to the Porte than they have done in the past, and, if necessary, to support those representations by force. With regard to the Franco-Siamese Convention, the opinion is expressed that the benefits to be derived from that Treaty by France are at present hypothetical.

COUNT VON BULOW ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Berlin (January 20):—

In the course of his speech in the Reichstag today, Count von Bulow, in dealing with foreign affairs, first referred to some friendly remarks of the Social Democrat Herr von Vollmar with reference to France. He was convinced that calm and pacific relations between Germany and France were in the interest of both nations in an equal degree, and that there were even a number of questions in which the two powers could act together to their mutual advantage. For his own part, he would cultivate in the most careful manner the relations of Germany with her Western neighbour, with whom we have crossed sword in the past, but whose splendid qualities we do not fail to realise as well as her services to the advancement of civilisation and her importance as one of the most powerful representatives of human progress." He next dealt with the Venezuelan affair, and contended that the German attitude, adopted in entire agreement with England and Italy, had resulted in President Castro's recognition in principle of the demands of the three Powers. He offered explanations as to the negotiations with the United States for arbitration, and read a despatch to show that the German Government had offered the office of arbitrator to President Roosevelt in the first instance, but at the same time designated The Hague Tribunal as an alternative. The Imperial Chancellor continued:—

I have already said that there is complete agreement between Germany, England, and Italy in the Venezuelan affair. I should like to lay special stress upon the fact that the German Government and the English Government have both acted with perfect loyalty towards each other. In these circumstances it is a singular thing that, as you cannot have failed to observe, a section of the English Press has recently treated the participation or the non-participation in this or that question of current politics without objectivity in several instances, and in some instances with marked ill-will. This was the case, for example, when it became known that England had lodged a protest with the Sublime Porte against the permission accorded to Russian torpedo-boats to pass through the Dardanelles. The fact that Germany did not likewise protest was misinterpreted by some English journal as an act of German hostility towards England. And yet every one who can appreciate our interest in good neighbourly relations with Russia, every one who is acquainted with the traditional policy of Germany with regard to questions or political controversy in the Balkan Peninsula and in the Levant, every one, indeed, who only takes into account the geographical factors, could discern nothing from us save a pacific, impartial, tranquil neutrality which involves no element of hostility to any of the Powers which are more immediately interested in the Levant.

"It is still more remarkable that the English Government in consequence of its co-operation with us, found itself exposed to violent attacks in its own country. For in our common proceedings against Venezuela the question is one of an action limited from the beginning and exactly defined as to its scope and purpose—a action by means of which satisfaction for injury is to be given to the entirely similar interest of subjects of both countries as against a refractory debtor. The step taken by England in company with Germany has none the less aroused opposition which has been expressed in many English newspapers and in many English speeches, and a poet run wild—a poet of great talent—(laughter)—has in consequence gone so far as to indulge in actual insults directed against us.

"I think it well to speak quite candidly regarding these things. They are only to be explained by a certain embitterment of the English people, which, in its turn, is to be traced to the violent attacks directed against England during the South African war by a large section of the Continental Press. (Count von Bulow repeated the word Continental.) Possibly German papers have not been more one-sided in taking part of the Boers than French or Belgian, Russian or Italian journals. I am well aware that highly esteemed organs of German public opinion—and I have myself given some assistance in the matter—have constantly recalled the old adage that politics and especially foreign ducted with the head and not with the heart. If Herr von Vollmar expressed the opinion a short time ago that German policy in regard to the South African war was not in accord with popular feeling, I do not hesitate to add to what I have said today—that I consider it to be to my credit that I regulated our policy entirely in accordance with the permanent interests of Germany.

"By popular excitement of this kind, gentlemen, the task of those in all countries who are responsible for the conduct of foreign policy is rendered much more difficult. Good old Horace said, 1,900 years ago, Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi; but it is the other way round nowadays. In our times it is generally the Achivi who do the mischief and the reges have to pay for it. (Interruption on the Left.) In any case, kings and statesmen must preserve their sobriety of judgment, their coolness, and their powers of calm reflection precisely at times when the Achivi give way to passion. I am, therefore, glad to be able to say that in the relations between the monarchs and the Cabinets of Berlin and London there has been no alteration, and that these relations are conducted on the ancient, approved, sensible, and friendly lines. And I trust that in course of time public opinion both here and in England, will once more be dominated by the following consideration. Although each of the two Powers can manage its own business in the affairs of the world so that neither of them needs to run after the other, there are nevertheless manifold and important interests which make it best for both to get on with each other in peace and friendship; there are a number of points where, as at the present moment in Venezuela, both Powers can move on the same lines without any danger to themselves, to their other relations, and to the peace of the world."

On this the "Times" correspondent remarked:—

There is only time to observe to-night that Count von Bulow's analysis of public opinion in England, though superficially plausible, is far from exhaustive. It is not solely because of the attitude of Germany from first to last in the South African question that co-operation with her in South America has been distasteful to large number of Englishmen. The whole foreign policy of Germany, as well as of England, has of late years been the subject of very careful consideration on the part of the educated British public, while the Government may have been mainly absorbed in a variety of other questions.

NEED FOR HELP IN NORTH SWEDEN.

A Stockholm correspondent who sent an account of the famine prevailing in the northern portions of Sweden, consequent on the failure of last year's crops forwards a more hopeful account of the situation, but points out the urgent need for help. On the most conservative basis he puts the sum needed for the purchase of food, fodder, seed, and grain to last until the new harvest is reaped in August at two million kroners. So far, he wires, only 20 per cent. of the money has been found. None of the money will be dispensed unless worked for; and fodder and seed will only be supplied on a promise of future payment. Only needed aid will be given, no matter how much is subscribed.

The "Daily Mail" Stockholm correspondent says that news of an alarming character continues to reach Stockholm concerning the distress. As many as 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of Upper Torneå are in absolute want of the common necessaries of life. The populace are exposed to the twofold horror of Arctic winter weather and positive famine.

Fortunately alleviative measures are being organised in the better circumstanced districts of Scandinavia, and help is being rendered with no unsparing hand. Farmers in Southern Sweden and Denmark are contributing a liberal quota of their own stocks of harvests to alleviate the distress.

STARVING BRETON PEASANTS.

RECALLING the humane behaviour of the Breton peasant women who "gave their best dresses to clothe bodies of the English ladies washed ashore for their burial" when the "Drummond Castle" was lost on the Ile Molenl, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould appeals to the generosity of the British public on behalf of the starving Bretons. Some 40,000 of them are said to be perishing owing to the failure of the sardine fishery. An English lady writes that she has taken a little boy into her house whose two sisters have died from sheer want of bread.

Any contributions sent to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew Trenchard, North Devon, will be forwarded to the British Consul at Brest, or may be sent direct to him, and he will see that the money is distributed by the proper local authorities in the districts most needing help. A list of subscriptions will be published when the fund is closed.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN PERSIA.

THE correspondent of the "Times," in a letter on the Middle Eastern Question, concludes as follows:—

The only Power whose interests have been seriously affected by the profound change which Russia has wrought by a series of subtle and almost imperceptible transitions in the condition of Persia is Great Britain, and her interests are, it must be admitted, affected mainly in connection with India. It is perhaps for this reason that British statesmen apparently still fail to realise the magnitude and importance of the change, and continue to take refuge in comfortable assurances with regard to the maintenance of the "status quo;" as if the nominal maintenance of a technical independence and territorial integrity were likely to have, in the long run, any more meaning in Persia than it has, for instance, at the present day in Manchuria. It may indeed be doubted whether they have ever attempted to face the situation in Persia. England has been represented in turn at Teheran by men of very different idiosyncracies—within the last 15 years by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir Frank Lascelles, Sir Mortimer Durand, and now by Sir Arthur Hardinge, all men who have achieved distinction in other diplomatic fields. If they have all failed to arrest permanently the steady decline of British influence, there must be some common cause for their collective failure. It may be partly due to the fact that, whilst in every other Eastern country our Government has recognised the necessity of creating a trained staff of Oriental secretaries and Consuls, Englishmen of good repute equipped for the special work required of them the British Legation at Teheran never has possessed, and does not possess to-day, any properly organised service of the kind. But it is, I venture to say, due far more to the fact that the British representatives at Teheran have never been provided by Ministers at home with any definite and comprehensive scheme of policy to work upon. Russia cannot be blamed for taking advantage of our own sins of omission. Indeed, it does credit to the astuteness and patience of her statesmanship that she has not pressed them further, but has on the contrary encouraged the Persian Government to keep up appearances and make an occasional pretence of maintaining its boasted "policy of equilibrium," whenever the scale took a sudden and too visible drop towards the Russian side of the balance. Russia, for the reasons I have already set forth, has no wish to precipitate a crisis and a few timely concessions to British diplomacy for the working of petroleum wells in southern Persia, or for the construction of telegraph lines which will ultimately revert to the Persian Government and its heirs or assignees, turn away wrath, but do not retard the steady consolidation of Russian power. The Shah comes to London in all the state of an independent and puissant Oriental monarch, but, none the less, on his return to Persia he stops long enough in Russia to bargain away for a fresh dole of money some further shred of his real sovereignty.

It is surely time to look at facts as they are, and not as we would all gladly imagine them to be, though we need not look at them in a spirit of narrow jealousy. As surely as Russia's ascendency is to-day unregrettably established in the North of Persia, so will it gradually, and with the increased momentum of acquired speed, be established throughout Persia down to the Gulf and to the confines of India. If it is given time to extend the sphere of its operations, through all the different agencies which it controls, either directly or through the nominal rulers of the country. Within the regions where the ascendency of a great military Power need not immediately or appreciably react upon the safety of India we are certainly not called upon to be more Persian than the Persians. But in the East and the South of Persia there are regions in which the presence of Russia, or, for the matter of that, if it were conceivable, the presence of any other foreign military Power, would inevitably constitute a grave potential menace to the peace and security of India. The question of where the limits of such regions should be placed is, I submit, one which calls urgently for sober examination; and, in framing the answer, those who are responsible for the government of India must be entitled to have no mere perfunctory share. When the answer has been framed it should not be beyond the resources of diplomacy to embody it in such a form as would leave room for the satisfaction of Russia's legitimate ambitions in Persia, if they are not directed to the ulterior objects which Russian statesmanship has hitherto officially disclaimed. At any rate, we should then know how we stand. If Russia proved as reasonable as her champions anticipate, a big step would have been taken towards removing the atmosphere of suspicion which on both sides at present vitiates our relations with her. If she should unfortunately not prove so we should be warned in time to take whatever steps might be considered most expedient in relation to our Imperial interests and to our Imperial resources for the defence of our position. The worst of all policies is the policy of drift, for those who take refuge in it invariably end by being its dupes. In China it led us into a maze of embarrassments from which we have not yet entirely extricated ourselves, even with the help of the Japanese alliance. Where India is concerned it might well land us in a national catastrophe.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON WOMEN.

IN view of F. Peter Dunne's ("Mr. Dooley's") recent marriage, the following comments of the author's in the Christmas number of "Collier's Weekly," is especially amusing:—

"Some time ago in his life Ivry man writes a book entitled 'All there is to know about women in wan volume, cover-to-cover, including a biography an' pitchers iv th' author.' After a while he puts in wan iv his little tags that always goes at th' end iv a book. Before Horace said, 1,900 years ago, Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi; but it is the other way round nowadays. In our times it is generally the Achivi who do the misconduct and the reges have to pay for it. (Interruption on the Left.) In any case, kings and statesmen must preserve their sobriety of judgment, their coolness, and their powers of calm reflection precisely at times when the Achivi give way to passion. I am, therefore, glad to be able to say that in the relations between the monarchs and the Cabinets of Berlin and London there has been no alteration, and that these relations are conducted on the ancient, approved, sensible, and friendly lines. And I trust that in course of time public opinion both here and in England, will once more be dominated by the following consideration. Although each of the two Powers can manage its own business in the affairs of the world so that neither of them needs to run after the other, there are nevertheless manifold and important interests which make it best for both to get on with each other in peace and friendship; there are a number of points where, as at the present moment in Venezuela, both Powers can move on the same lines without any danger to themselves, to their other relations, and to the peace of the world."

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NEED FOR HELP IN NORTH SWEDEN.

A Stockholm correspondent who sent an account of the famine prevailing in the northern portions of Sweden, consequent on the failure of last year's crops forwards a more hopeful account of the situation, but points out the urgent need for help. On the most conservative basis he puts the sum needed for the purchase of food, fodder, seed, and grain to last until the new harvest is reaped in August at two million kroners. So far, he wires, only 20 per cent. of the money has been found. None of the money will be dispensed unless worked for; and fodder and seed will only be supplied on a promise of future payment. Only needed aid will be given, no matter how much is subscribed.

The "Daily Mail" Stockholm correspondent says that news of an alarming character continues to reach Stockholm concerning the distress. As many as 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of Upper Torneå are in absolute want of the common necessaries of life. The populace are exposed to the twofold horror of Arctic winter weather and positive famine.

Fortunately alleviative measures are being organised in the better circumstanced districts of Scandinavia, and help is being rendered with no unsparing hand. Farmers in Southern Sweden and Denmark are contributing a liberal quota of their own stocks of harvests to alleviate the distress.

STARVING BRETON PEASANTS.

RECALLING the humane behaviour of the Breton peasant women who "gave their best dresses to clothe bodies of the English ladies washed ashore for their burial" when the "Drummond Castle" was lost on the Ile Molenl, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould appeals to the generosity of the British public on behalf of the starving Bretons. Some 40,000 of them are said to be perishing owing to the failure of the sardine fishery. An English lady writes that she has taken a little boy into her house whose two sisters have died from sheer want of bread.

Any contributions sent to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew Trenchard, North Devon, will be forwarded to the British Consul at Brest, or may be sent direct to him, and he will see that the money is distributed by the proper local authorities in the districts most needing help. A list of subscriptions will be published when the fund is closed.

HIS OWN PETARD.

AMUSING ADVENTURE OF LORD CHANCELLOR.

LONDON'S BLACK LIST.

THE latest victims of the new Licensing Act are the Lord Chancellor (who helped to pass the measure) and the Master of the Rolls.

We hasten to add that their lordships have not been placed on the Black List, nor even compelled to listen to a friendly magisterial homily on the virtues of temperance.

But the far-flung net of the Act covers other matters—golf clubs, for instance, and all other clubs and places where alcoholic refreshment is obtainable.

Now, the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls are golfers, and being recently at Brighton they proposed to utilise the Kemp Town club-house. The practice of this club, as of most other clubs, has been to elect visitors staying in the town for some time as temporary members, on payment of a small fee.

But when Lord Halsbury and Sir Richard Henn Collins, attired in golfing suits, and furnished with the necessary "clubs," arrived at the clubhouse and intimated that they wished to "do" a round of the links on the usual conditions, a disagreeable surprise awaited them.

The steward was very sorry, but under the new Licensing Act that was no longer allowed.

This was an interpretation of the law that was new to the Lord Chancellor and the Master. Lord Halsbury was understood to say that it was nonsense; and what better authority could even a steward require?

That official, however, was deferentially adamantine. He might not be a legal expert, but he knew his orders, and explained that he must carry them out.

RETIRED DEFEATED.

So, in high dudgeon, the two judges finally had to accept defeat and retire.

By this time the steward knows, no doubt, who the gentlemen were whom he instructed on the law, for the Lord Chancellor has written to the club's secretary drawing his attention to the incident, and declaring that the Act was never intended to interfere in such a case as this.

This should, perhaps, for the present be regarded rather as an ex parte statement than a judicial ruling.

The clause which vexes the souls of club officials and the Lord Chancellor provides that a club will be struck off the register if it "habitually" allows persons to become members within forty-eight hours of nomination.

Legal views are somewhat divided as to whether this includes honorary members. The bulk of opinion, however, seems to be that the admission of several honorary members on terms other than those of forty-eight hours' notice would render a club liable to be struck off; and clubs do not incline to take unnecessary risks.

One may, perhaps, imagine an appeal under the Act coming before the Lord Chancellor—who, under the new arrangements in the Appeal Court, may now take his seat there—and the Master of the Rolls and counsel explaining that the exclusion of temporary members from a golf club house was evidently not intended under the Act.

It would not be difficult to picture the Lord Chancellor frowning awfully, and observing:—

"We have nothing to do with the intention, we have to take the law as it stands. If you want to alter the law you must go to Parliament."

DARING SCHEME TO RAID MONTE CARLO.

DRAMATIC DETAILS.

A sensational story of a plot to loot the Monte Carlo banks and Casino has come to light.

For some time past the officials at Monaco have been aware of the presence on the Riviera of a dangerous gang of international swindlers. Among them are certain pugilists and betting men and three English swell mobsmen who for years have managed to evade the clutches of the police, both in England and on the Continent.

This gang has been unusually quiet since its arrival, and this quiet seems to have masked a deep plot. The plot seems to have comprised a raid on the Casino, with the hoped for connivance of certain officials, and a simultaneous double robbery at the Credit Lyonnais and Smith's Bank, with the help of duplicate keys.

The time fixed for the coup was just before closing time at the Casino on the night of January 18.

On this occasion, the evening of the big day of the Nice Steeplechases, when the Grand Prix de Nice is run, the rooms are always crammed with heavy gamblers, and it was expected that—as was actually the case—an enormous amount of money would be on the tables, as well as in the private rooms, where vast reserve stores of notes and gold are always kept for emergencies such as "bank breaking" incidents.

PISTOL SHOTS,

At a given moment it was arranged that one the gang was to fire off a revolver, pretending, to attempt to commit suicide, in the far trente-et quarante room, while an instant after a second the party was to have done the same thing in the roulette room. In the confusion which would have inevitably ensued a rush was to have been made for the tables and counting-house by the whole of the party, who were to be all well armed.

The gang had arranged to leave Monte Carlo on automobiles, and had engaged a steam yacht to be in readiness near Mentone to take them away. The possible value of the haul it is impossible to estimate, but it would have undoubtedly amounted to many hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The plot was foiled by the watchfulness of the police, who were further put on their guard by the receipt of letters from one "James Brown." This person vaguely hinted at "big crooks going to scoop the pool," and wanted £1,000 for his information. The removal of several croupiers and attendants for irregularities, and the expulsion of several swindlers, would appear to have disconcerted the plotters.

Mr. Max Pemberton, in his novel, "The Phantom Army," relates how the bank at Monte Carlo was held up by a gang of men, who, after firing shots in the gambling-rooms, raided the tables and made off with their booty. They had a yacht, with steam up, awaiting them in the bay, and soon as they left the Casino they made their way on board and escaped with their loot.

WEIGHT IN MOTOR-CARS.

THE classification of racing automobiles by weight, which came into force at the beginning of 1902, was undoubtedly a wise measure, and it has done more to an anything else to keep makers in the way which leads to perfection, instead of allowing them to evolve powerful monstrosities that threatened to make the racing machine utterly distinct from the touring vehicle. By being limited to weight, says "The Autocar," manufacturers were bound to develop their cars on rational lines, and the good results of this classification are seen in the remarkable progress made during the past twelve months. Instead of diminishing the powers of these motors, they have actually increased them simply by augmenting the efficiency of their engines and gears, by which means they have been able to reduce the weight for a given power. This year some makers will be running vehicles with engines of 100 h.p. All this, however, has only been accomplished by patient experiment and constant research, necessitating in some cases an enormous expenditure of time and money in designing the most powerful and efficient types of mechanisms for vehicles coming within the weight limit. Every part of the car has, moreover, had to be re-designed. New weight adjustments have had to be made, and the springs, axles, and frames have been designed to secure the greatest possible strength and lightness. In the big cars the results are undoubtedly excellent both for the makers and buyers, but the manufacturers of light carriages and voiturettes are disposed to argue that the weight classification is a little too arbitrary, since it encourages the development of the mechanism at the expense of the carriagework.

CHARGE AGAINST A SECRETARY.

At the Justice Room of the Mansion House, on January 20, William Parker Owen (30), described as a secretary, who had been arrested on warrants, was charged, before Aldermen Sir Horatio Davies, M.P., with embezzling and stealing various large sums, amounting in all to nearly £4,000, belonging to the Indian Glenrock (Wynaad) Company, Limited, and the Premier Sunrise (New Zealand) Gold Mining Company, Limited, and with forging and uttering transfers of 2,500 shares and 1,200 shares in the latter company, with intent to defraud.—Mr. Grain was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. B. Hughes, solicitor, appeared for the defence.—Inspector Painter, of the City Police, said he received eight warrants for the arrest of the accused and went to Lisbon where he found him living at an hotel in the name of Thomas Mason. He communicated with the Portuguese police, and the prisoner was detained in custody until the 14th January when he was handed over into his charge. On being arrested he said he was very sorry; he knew it had got to come sooner or later. It was all owing to the slackness of supervision of the affairs of the companies that he had had such opportunities of doing as he had done. On their arrival at Liverpool the previous day the warrants were read over to him again, and he said he had no comments to make about them.—Sir Horatio Davies remanded the prisoner for a week.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON WOMEN.

IN view of F. Peter Dunne's ("Mr. Dooley's") recent marriage, the following comments of the author's in the Christmas number of "Collier's Weekly," is especially amusing:—

"Some time ago in his life Ivry man writes a book entitled 'All there is to know about women in wan volume, cover-to-cover, including a biography an' pitchers iv th' author.' After a while he puts in wan iv his little tags that always goes at th' end iv a book. Before Horace said, 1,900 years ago, Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi; but it is the other way round nowadays. In our times it is generally the Achivi who do the misconduct and the reges have to pay for it. (Interruption on the Left.) In any case, kings and statesmen must preserve their sobriety of judgment, their coolness, and their powers of calm reflection precisely at times when the Achivi give way to passion. I am, therefore, glad to be able to say that in the relations between the monarchs and the Cabinets of Berlin and London there has been no alteration, and that these relations are conducted on the ancient, approved, sensible, and friendly lines. And I trust that in course of time public opinion both here and in England, will once more be dominated by the following consideration. Although each of the two Powers can manage its own business in the affairs of the world so that neither of them needs to run after the other, there are nevertheless manifold and important interests which make it best for both to get on with each other in peace and friendship; there are a number of points where, as at the present moment in Venezuela, both Powers can move on the same lines without any danger to themselves, to their other relations, and to the peace of the world."

On this the "Times" correspondent remarked:—

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ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE NATIONAL BANK.

FORGED CHEQUE PRESENTED FOR OVER Rs. 3,000.

AN audacious attempt at fraud was made at the Colombo branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd., on January 31 by means of a forged cheque. Some person, unknown, handed in to the ledger-keeper a cheque for Rs. 3,000 odd, purported to be signed by a well-known Fort firm. In the course of checking, it was discovered that the cheque was a forgery, and steps were at once taken to capture the man who presented it for payment, but without success. As soon as it was found beyond a doubt that the cheque was a worthless one, the doors of the bank were guarded, and the cheque tickets of all within the premises were inspected. The holder of the ticket tallying to the forged cheque was, however, "non est," evidently having got wind of what had occurred.

COLONEL FITZGEORGE'S AFFAIRS.

FAILURE DUE TO INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

THE public examination was held on January 22nd at the London Bankruptcy Court of Colonel G. W. A. FitzGeorge, son of the Duke of Cambridge.

The debtor said he retired from the Army in 1897 with the rank of Colonel, and had acted as director of various public companies. He owed £2,403, and there were further liabilities for £30,383, which were secured by other persons. The latter class of liabilities was mainly contracted in endeavouring to bolster up two companies of which he was a director. The failure was brought about by his embarking in industrial companies which were not successful, and particularly by his having signed a guarantee which involved him in a liability for the payment of 8 per cent. interest on £2,000 for ever, although at the time he thought he was only guaranteeing payment of one interest sum.

Re-examined by Mr. Mellor, who appeared on his behalf, the Colonel said he had never been a dummy director. He had drawn no fees for his services, but had, on the other hand, provided funds for the companies with which he had been connected.

The examination was concluded.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE RED SEA.

A SMART CAPTURE.

THE special correspondent of the Press Association, writing on board the steamer Halderi on Christmas-day, gives the following description of the capture of a dhow with arms on board by a police dhow called the Kitty, manned by blue-jackets from the Perseus, and commanded by Lieutenant Bevan. He says:—

It is now some weeks since the little engagement occurred, The Kitty, which had been patrolling the littoral for some three weeks, saw a large dhow bearing on a course which would make the two boats pass within hailing distance of one another. The Kitty promptly became a helpless cripple; it seemed as if her sail had been carried away, and she was lying in the trough of the seas waiting for assistance. The big dhow came down with the wind at her heels, driving her nose into the heavy waves and tossing clouds of spray about her bows. Signals of distress hung out from the hapless Kitty, while a Somali in her rigging waived his loin cloth to attract attention. The stranger held on her way, and the distance which separated the two boats gradually lessened. From three it became one mile, then from a mile it was reduced to a few hundred yards, until of a sudden, when the stranger was some two hundred yards distant, the Kitty awakened into activity. She was no longer a wind-swept derelict, but by the twist of a rope she displayed her flag from the stern and threw a blank shot across the bows of the curious craft which was now confronting her. The heads of some twenty men could be counted upon the big dhow, and as the sun glinted upon the barrels of the rifles they were holding the Kitty became aware that it was not improbable that she had tackled an ugly customer and a valuable prize.

One blank shot was answered with a volley which raked the dhow. Lieutenant Bevan and his petty officer Halstead were standing together waiting developments when the bullets passed between them. The moment to try conclusions with the stranger had indeed arrived. A "handy-man" jumped to the threepounder, and as her shell dropped against the mast the Kitty began to give what she was willing to receive. The big dhow drew off a little, and having both the wind and heels of the Kitty slowly circled round her little antagonist, drenching her with volleys, shredding her sail, and piercing the frail timbers of her side. The Kitty returned the salutations of her enemy with signal emphasis. Six times the mast of her opponent was struck by shells, while alternately the missiles dropped about the bows, the stern, and midships, wrecking the gear of the craft and touching up the crew with ugly gashes. Lieutenant Bevan was now master of the situation, and in spite of the odds against her the Kitty made desperate efforts to board her enemy. As the boats drifted nearer to the coast it was evident that the big dhow was seeking an opportunity to make a dash for freedom, and after an ingenious feint towards the shore she took the wind of her adversary and beat out to sea. The manœuvre was in part successful, but as she drew off a shell prettily planted against her stern played such sad havoc with her mainsail halyards and the helmsman that she was compelled to postpone her departure, and in a change of tactics present a fresh front to the attentions of the Kitty.

Her mainsail was now adrift, and after a few minutes she slackened fire. The Kitty made alongside with a wish to board, but keeping a look out for a ruse. A couple of dead hung across the stranger's gunwale and a wounded man lay by the tiller. See were an air of submission, and an Arab standing at the poop waved to the Kitty and waited patiently for her arrival. An end of the fight seemed to have arrived, when hostilities began afresh at close range by the Arab on the poop making an effort to fire at Halstead. The man discharged his rifle in the air, and Lieutenant Bevan bowled him over with a bullet through the arms and chest from his revolver. Further opposition was now useless, and the Kitty came abreast, the men from the dhow throwing themselves into the sea to escape capture. It now remained for the Kitty to take the prize into Aden, where after due examination she was found to possess French papers and to have come from Jibuti. She contained some 80 modern French rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 7,000 rounds of revolver cartridges, 24 barrels of powder, and four tons of lead, all of which was confiscated by the British authorities, while the dhow herself was burned.

Lieutenant Bevan and his men have since received the thanks of the Admiralty for their services, and nearly £400 of prize-money is to be divided among them.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

THE special correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," at La Guaira, telegraphs:—Castro has received a telegram from the Commandant of Maracaibo to the effect that the German gunboat "Panther" bombarded Fort San Carlos for the space of an hour on Saturday afternoon without causing any damage. The "Panther" attempted to force a passage into the harbour in order to carry off a Venezuelan gunboat.

Nothing is yet known in official quarters of this bombardment, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on Jan. 19. It is suggested that the "Panther" tried to enter the lagoon in order to prevent the transport of Colombian coffee across it, but had to abandon the attempt owing to shallowness of the water on the bar at the entrance. This suggestion seems to be intended to contradict that version of the affair which represents the "Panther" as having been silenced by the fire of Fort San Carlos.

New York, January 19th (Reuter).—According to a telegram from Maracaibo the commander of the fortress of San Carlos says he was attacked without provocation and without any previous notice or ultim

OBBIA AND ITS SULTAN.

The north-eastern part of Africa, which is inhabited by the Somali—the Eastern Horn, as it is called—is pretty much the unknown land which has gained for it the designation of the Unknown Horn of Africa. But for a few missionaries little of it has been surveyed and most of it remains unvisited. Since ancient times its character, both physical and human, has been regarded as most inhospitable. To-day the coasts even remain insufficiently known, having been but little attended to in respect of hydrographic surveys. This is most of all the case with the eastern seaboard of Somaliland. Between Kisimayu Bay, about ten miles to the south of the Juba, to Hafun Bay, some eighty miles south of the Ras Asir, or Cap Guardafui, a stretch of coast some 800 miles in length, there are no harbours of any importance none that will accommodate large vessels. But there are many coast towns and villages, some of which are of considerable importance commercially where the anchorages, protected by reefs along the coast are usable by dhows. Such is the coast for a considerable distance north of the Juba, which in fact is known as the Benadir Coast—that is the "Coast of the Ports." The chief of these proceeding from the Juba towards the north are Barapwa, or Brava; Marka, or Merca; Makdishu, Mogdiscio (of the Italians), or Magadoxo (of the Portuguese); Warshaikh, or Uarsceik; Athelet, or Itala. Between these ports and the interior there is a considerable trade. Although the strip of territory along the coast is barren and sandy this desert tract is easily crossed into the fertile valley of the Lower Wabi Shabelah, which is well populated and well cultivated. Brava and Makdishu are besides the ports for the caravans leading through Bardera and Lugh to the important lands of thy Bovara and other Galla tribes. The whole of this eastern coast of Somaliland noth of the Juba is within the sphere of Italy and this Benadir coast, II Benadir is administered and exploited by an Italian commercial company. The remainder of Italian Somaliland consists of the Sultannates of Obbia and the Mijurtin, or Mijurtain.

Obbia is the appellation of a town which gives names to the Sultanate. The town is a mere village on the coast, and consists of but two stone-built houses surrounded by a number of Somali huts. One of tnd houses a large flat-topped white building with a flagstaff, is the fortified dwelling-house of the Sultan; the other is used as a warehouse. Obbia derives importance from the residence of the Sultan and from its position on the coast at the terminal point of caravan highways leading through Mudug to the Dolbahanta and Marehan; to the Ogaden through Jerioubi, and thence to Faf and the Valley of the Hug Fafan; and to the Wabi Shabelah through Galadi, and thence to the district of Hiran below Bari. One of the chief caravan highways of Somaliland is a route from coast to coast from the Gulf of Aden to the Indian Ocean, which starts at Berbera, and proceeding up the Shaikh Pass, leads through Burao, Ber, Bohetieh, and Mudug to Obbia. It is along this line that the system of communication is to be established by linking up Obbia with Bohetieh.

The town of Obbia is situated on a shallow bight which is open to the north-east, and thus exposed to the north-east monsoon from October and November to February and March; but a good part of it is protected from the south-west monsoon from April and May to September and October by a promontory which extends about two cables to the north-eastward and by two small islands which are a prolongation of it. Behind these islands and the point which constitute a sort of mole, dhows find shelter in an anchorage of some two to three fathoms. But there is no protected anchorage of any kind for large vessels.

The Sultanate of Obbia consists of a long, narrow strip of littoral. It extends some four days by caravan to the north up to Ras Garabd and some eight to ten days of march to the south as far as Mereyh. Its inland limits are unsettled, and the Sultan's sway is probably limited to some thirty or forty kilometers of the coast districts. The inhabitants belong to he Hawiya tribe of Somali, and the branch of it which nomadizes in the vicinity of Obbia is the Habr Ghidir, which is celebrated for its horses and ponies. To the west of the Hawiya are the Marehan, and beyond them again are the Dolbahanta and the Ogaden. To the north are found the Mijurtain. But the Sultan and his own folk belong not to the Hawiya, but to the Mijurtain tribe.

Sultan Yusuf Ali, the Sultan of Obbia, is a man between fifty and sixty years of age. He is described by Brichetti Robecchi as tall, lithe, active indefatigable, and brave. He was born about 1845 at Alula, or Bantar Alula, a town on the north coast some thirty miles west of Ras Asir, which is the capital of the Mirjurtain Sultanate. He belongs to the ruling family of the Mijartain, and his father, Ali Yusuf was the son of Sultan Yusuf Mahomud. Formerly, the chief of the Mijurtain bore the Somali title of Bogor, but the grandfather of Sultan Yusuf Mahmud assumed the style and title of Sultan Yusuf Ali has two brothers, one of whom resides at Alula, and the other at Beride, a coast village between Alula and Ras Asir. Unlike them, both of hom are quiet, peaceful men engaged in trade, Yusuf Ali has been full of energy and enterprise, restless, perfervid, and bold. His initiative and capacity for command soon found opportunities to gratify his ambition and his desire to domicate others. He began life as a sailor on board his father's boats (sambuks), and both as a captain (naguda) and a trader he rapidly acquired a considerable fortune. His first wife was the daughter of a rich merchant of his tribe, and brought money to him, with which he bought his first sambuk. Then occurred the shipwreck of the Meikong, one of the Messageries Maritimes, near Ras Asir, and one of Yusuf Ali's slaves found her money chest. As Yusuf Ali refused to divide the spoil with Sultan Odhman Mahmud in accordance with tribal custom his vessels at Alula were burned by the orders of the Sultan. But Yusuf Ali had many friends and a wide connection both strong and numerous. With their aid he collected and armed some "sambuks," gathered together a considerable party for the conflict, and took and occupied Alula. The Sultan attacked him, but was defeated, Yusuf Ali having bribed some of the Mijurtain chiefs to observe neutrality. There upon peace was concluded, and was further confirmed by the Sultan marrying Yusuf Ali's daughter A'isha. Later, Yusuf Ali, by the aid of his money, his friends, and his own following, succeeded in obtaining the sovereignty of Obbia.

It was at Obbia where Italy gained her first footing in Somaliland, and Yusuf Ali played an important part in promoting the Italian designs. The prime mover in this enterprise was the Italian Consul at Zanzibar, Captain Vincenzo Filonardi, a native of Rome, where he was born in 1853. After he had served as a captain in the mercantile service for a year or two and had visited India he conceived the design of founding factories or trading ports on the eastern coast of Africa. Having raised the necessary capital he established himself at Zanzibar and submitted a report to the Ministry at Rome on the riches of Zanzibar and the Benadir coast. He was thereupon appointed Consul, and it was through him that Yusuf Ali concluded a convention with Italy by which an Italian protectorate was proclaimed and the Italian flag hoisted at Obbia. This occurred on the 8th of February, 1889. On the 26th of the same month Captain Filonardi arrived again at Bargal, took on board Yusuf Ali, and proceeded to Obbia, an important town of the Mijurtain in the west of the coast between Ras Asir and Ras Hafun where a great fair is held annually in the spring. There they met Sultan Othman Mahmud, and he, along with his wife, A'isha, the daughter of Yusuf Ali, embarked for Alula. On that occasion Sultan Othman Mahmud said: "I am the first Sultan of the Mijurtain to set foot on a European ship; I am delighted to come with you to Alula and in showing this confidence I am given the greatest proof possible to you of my friendship." On the 7th of April a treaty was signed at Alula, by which the Mijurtain Sultanate became an Italian protectorate.

It will be seen that Yusuf Ali is a man well versed in affairs, and knows well his own business. He has been much favoured by fortune, and has had the ability to avail himself of the opportunities afforded him. It has been his great ambition since he became Sultan of Obbia to dominate the eastern coast of Somaliland from the Juba to the Ogaden, and make Obbia the commercial gateway for the interior of Somaliland. When he first came to Obbia he found that another Somali merchant chief belonging to the Abgar branch of the Hawiya had settled at Elbur, some fifty kilometres south of Obbia and was making it a commercial centre. As it affords a better anchorage and landing-place than Obbia, Yusuf Ali viewed with much concern the success of his rival, but bided his time till the chief of Elbur had gone on a visit to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and then pounced upon Elbur and added it to his growing dominion. It seems not improbable that the Mulla, has provided him and Obbia with the crowning opportunity of his life. The Mulla, who knew well of the importance of Obbia, made an effort to secure it for his own purposes. When Yusuf Ali paid his visit to Aden he told what he had suffered from the Mulla's raiding, and promised in November last to supply 8,000 transport camels and 300 horsemen to act as scouts. He knows well the use of money, and will know how to get his price. And not the least of the benefits that will accrue to him will be the jetties and other harbour affinities which the needs of this expedition will at length provide for his use at Obbia.—S. H. F. in the "St. James's."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has been making experiments on kites applicable to flying purposes. With the collaboration of Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, he has built a kite able to carry up a man and an engine, and of such design that it may be used as the body of an airship.

According to Dr. Cartaz it is about a year since Professor Chantemesse communicated to the French Academy of Medicine the first results of the serum treatment of typhoid fever. At that time the efficacy of the cure was encouraging, and it has been much enhanced by the patient researches of the discoverer, and his experiments of the two past years show a reduction of the mortality from typhoid to 15 per cent.

Orthite of Arendal, a rare earth, has given us a new element, which by its properties and atomic weight (about 158) place it in the series of gallium and indium. It has been called "austrium" (symbol "At"), and was discovered by Herr Pribram.

In a recent paper to the Academy of Sciences Dr. Tripet read a paper on effects of ascensions in balloons to a height of 5,000 metres on the activity of reduction of oxyhemoglobine on arterial pressure. The proportion of oxyhemoglobine in the blood increases in a manifest manner, and the arterial pressure diminishes with the altitude.

Messrs. Cranz and Koch, experimenting on Mauser rifle barrels, find that such barrels vibrate as the bullet leaves, and that as the vibrations take some time to form it is important to get the bullet out before the deflection of the muzzle is considerable, and hence a small bore gun is preferable to one of large calibre. Their paper, of which "Nature" gives an abstract, is published in the "Abhandlungen," and throws light on rifle shooting.

M. Louis Bevier has a paper on the vowel sound. "I," in the "Physical Review," from which it appears that it is characterised by a strong upper partial tone of between 1,900 and 2,500 vibrations a second, and usually nearer the latter figure, and a chord tone generally present with more amplitude than more open vowels. Between these two tones there is little immediate resonance, and this appears to give the "I" its peculiar tone. The author is treating all the vowels to a similar analysis.

Mr. A. B. Macdowall, F.R.Met.S., has drawn curves of the sun spots and summer heat during sixty years, which go to prove a distinct connection between the two phenomena, the number of hot days reaching its highest when the area of sun spots was at a maximum.

The American Pacific Cable, after hanging fire for a time, has now been laid as far as Honolulu. It will reach from San Francisco to Manila in the Philippines, a distance of 6,912 miles, which is about 1,000 miles less than the all British.

The most hazardous portion is that from San Francisco to Honolulu, where depressions of 5,160 and 5,269 fathoms have been encountered. This part of the bottom, according to the "Scientific American" is extremely irregular in profile, and is marked by very high mountains and deep valleys.

A branch from Manila to Hong Kong is contemplated later on. The second section is to extend from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, the third from the Midway Islands to Guam, and the fourth from Guam to Manila. The total cost will exceed 12,000,000 dollars.

The Department of Vertebrate Palæontology of the American Museum of Natural History has come into possession of three specimens of rare interest. The first is the complete skeleton of a small dinosaur, which has been named the "bird-catcher" by reason of its apparent ability to run fast and its long, slender grasping forelegs. The second specimen is the great Portheus Mallissus, found in Kansas in 1900. This fish is 16ft. long, and one of the most striking fossils in any museum. The third exhibit is a pair of tusks of the Elephas imperator found last year in Texas. They are 13 1-2ft. in length, and about 2ft. in circumference.

Long ere Darwin and Wallace, authors, had discovered the protective "mimicry" of animals, by which they assume the form or colour permitting them to escape from their enemies, Bernardin de St. Pierre, in his "Studies de la Nature," observed that while contrasting in colour with the medium in which they live animals able to escape from their enemies, nature has confounded the colour of the medium with animals unable to escape. The snail, for example, has the colour of the bark it lives on, and the flounder of the sea sand. Some animals are evidently aware of their protective colouration, and when in danger make use of it. A butterfly disturbed by B. de St. Pierre took refuge on ground of his colour.

Last spring, working at archæology in Coahoma County, Mississippi, Mr. W. Farabee came upon a family of albino negroes. The grandfather, an albino, married a normal black woman and had three normal sons, two of whom had only normal children, while the third, who has been twice married, is father of fifteen children, four of whom are albinos. The first wife had five normal children and one albino, the second had six normal children and three albinos.

The electric light of Mr. P. C. Hewitt, New York, is on view at the offices of the British Westinghouse Company, Norfolk-street, Strand. The light is produced by electricity sent through mercury vapour inside a narrow tube. There are practically no red rays in the light but plenty of chemical or blue rays, and hence it is good for photography.

In spite of the fact that those who use the razor frequently cut themselves yet it is rarely that anything more serious than a cut follows, the slight wound generally healing quickly, and the risk of septicæmia arising in this way would seem, says the "Lancet," to be almost nil. In the majority of cases therefore it is clear that the razor blade must be bacteriologically clean—i.e., free from septic matter—which may be attributed to the fact that probably it is dipped into hot or sterilised water before use, or else that the soap lather is antiseptic. The latter explanation seems the more probable of the two. The amount of soap rubbed on the skin is considerable if the shaving is to be in any degree comfortable, and soap has considerable antiseptic power, a six per cent. solution being sufficient to destroy the typhoid bacillus. . . . In a word, soap in the operation of shaving not only facilitates the process but plays the same valuable role when the shaver is unlucky enough to cut himself as does the antiseptic in surgery.

Sir Ernest Cassel has, it is announced, offered the sum of £40,000 for the investigation of ophthalmia and of other disease of the eye among the natives of Egypt. The chief object of the scheme is to train native medical men in the diagnosis and treatment of ophthalmic diseases, for native medical men alone can induce their poorer compatriots to learn habits of cleanliness and so to minimise, if not to prevent altogether, the ravages at present due to ophthalmia.

Dr. Michael Grabham, of Jamaica, is at work upon the mosquitoes of the Atlantic islands. . . . He has found at Teneriffe, on the south side, a small anopheles identical with, or allied to, the malarial insect of the West Coast of Africa. This species is fairly common in the ravines and tanks. He has found also the same mosquito as is concerned in the spread of yellow fever at Havana. These discoveries are of great interest, for though the islands are free from malarial and yellow fever it is quite easy to contemplate either disease spreading when introduced if these subtle means of conveyance are at hand.

Dr. Wehmer's Medical Directory, quoted in the "Vossische Zeitung," states that there are now 28,127 medical men in Germany, as compared with 27,039 in the previous year, 26,479 in 1900, 26,049, in 899. 25,178 in 1898, and 24,393 in 1897. As regards distribution throughout the various states, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Lancet," it is found that 17,126 medical men reside in Prussia, 2,790 in Bavaria, 2,148 in Saxony, 1,147 in Baden, 937 in Wurtemberg, 814 in Alsace-Lorraine, and the remainder in the smaller states of the empire. There are 2,366 medical men in Berlin, 583 in Munich, 573 in Hamburg, 548 in Breslau, 433 in Dresdan, 431 in Leipsic, 344 in Cologne, 354 in Charlottenburg, 338 in Frankfort, and 304 in Konigsberg.

The "Illustrated Scientific News" argues at some length in favour of reviving round-houses——Writing in the "Atlantic Monthly," on "The War against Disease," Mr. C. E. A. Winslow surveys the results of the struggle against small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and consumption, and shows that science, if not yet triumphant, has gained some splendid victories. As a striking example of its subjugation of disease, he refers to the campaign against yellow fever undertaken by the Army surgeons at Havana.

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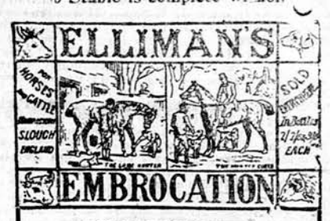

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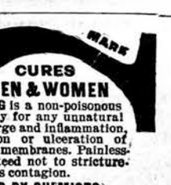

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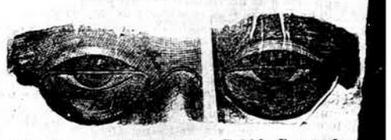

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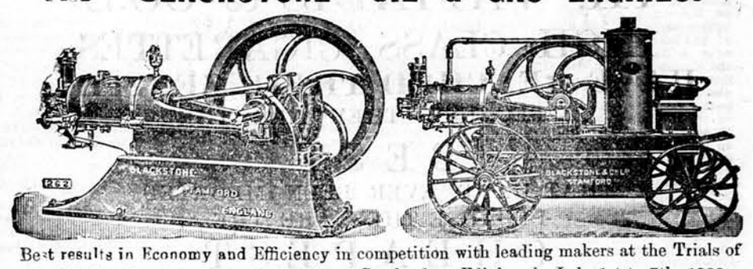

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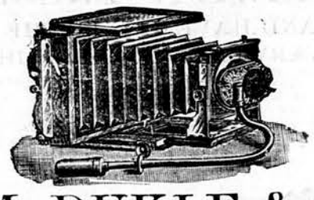

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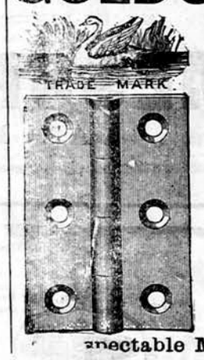

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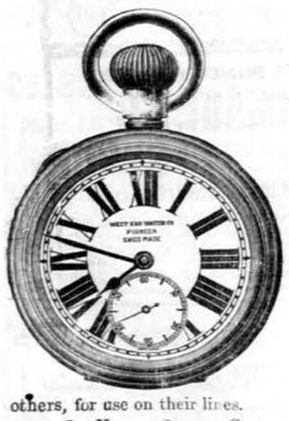

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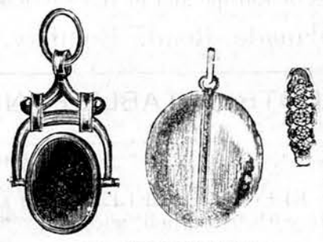

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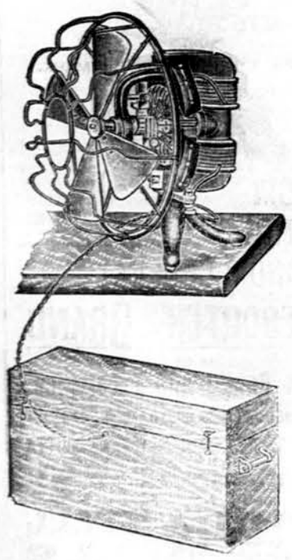

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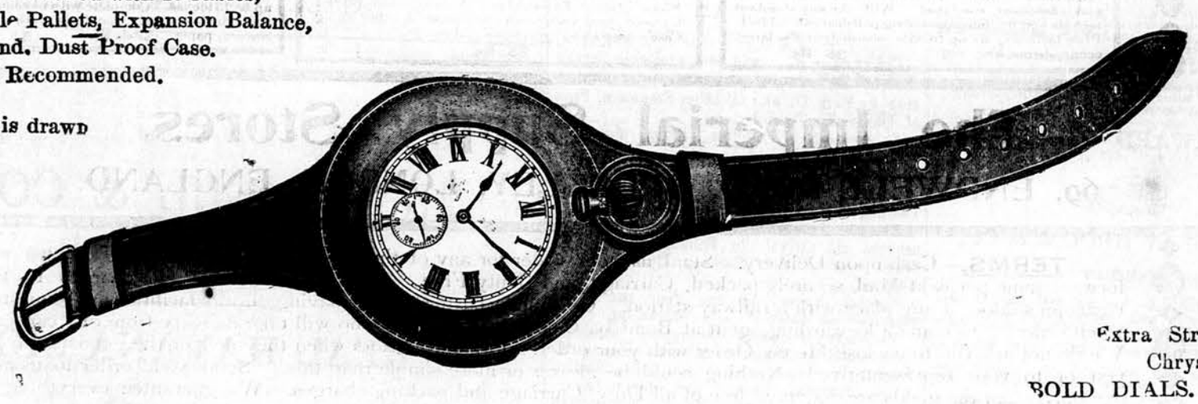

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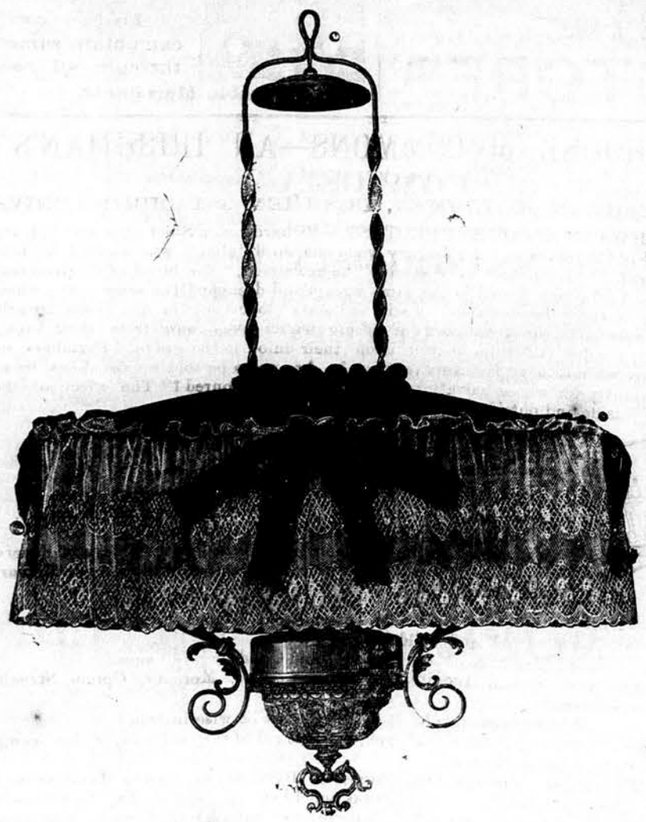

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